

PUBLIC LIBRARY
ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLIII. NUMBER 46.
WHOLE NUMBER 2238.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

GOOD WIND JUDGMENT is acquired
with practice.

Use a **Laflin & Rand Wind Indicator.**

Tells you instantly how much wind allow-
ance to make on your rifle.

Also general information on elevation,
light, temperature, etc.

Made of celluloid in a most convenient form
for use even in skirmishing.

THE RIFLEMAN'S FRIEND.

From 200 to 1000 yards.

Price 50 cents.

Address: Rifle Smokeless Division,
E. I. DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Pro-
jectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for
Marine and Stationary Engines, Drop Forgings, Miscellaneous
Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and
Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

COLT'S

Trade Mark

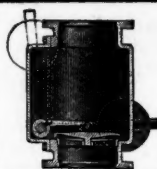
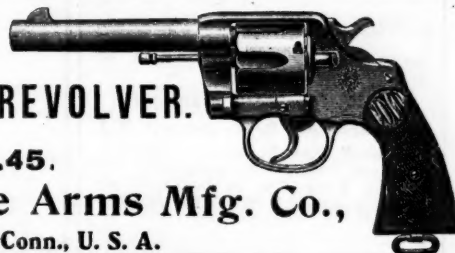
"NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CALIBRE .45.

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



EXCELSIOR BACK PRESSURE VALVE

As shown in cut, this valve has a full, straight, unobstructed pas-
sage through it of an area equal to that of the pipe. No complicated
contrivances are required for its successful operation; on the con-
trary, it is extremely simple, well made, never sticks, and can be
relied upon at all times, either as a back pressure valve or a relief
or free exhaust for condensers.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK

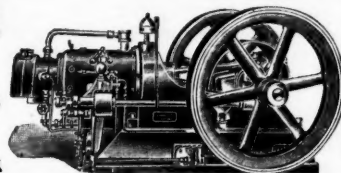
LUNKENHEIMER VALVES
STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.
THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati Ohio

Hornsby - Akroyd OIL ENGINES

2 1/2 to 250 H. P.

ONE B. H. P. HOUR FOR 1/2 TO 1/3 CENT. USES
CRUDE FUEL OR KEROSENE OIL. CAN BE
DIRECT CONNECTED TO GENERATOR.

DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO., New York



RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some
of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

O. I. C.

Garlock's High Pressure Packings are the goods I ought to use as they give such
universal satisfaction everywhere.

For H. P. Steam, Style No. 200.

"Cold Water and Stern Glands, Style No. 99.

"Ice Machines, Air or Ammonia, Styles, No. 333 & 336.

"Low Pressure Steam, Style No. 777, 333 & 336.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

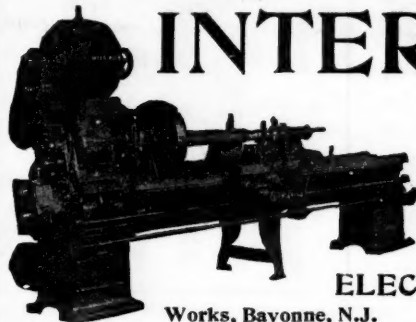
THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.,

136 Liberty Street,

New York,



INTER-POLE



Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective
of load.

WITHOUT SPARKING.

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads).

Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:—

	No. 1	No. 2
Length on Top	610 Feet	627 Feet
Width on Top	130 "	162 "
Width on Bottom	80 "	80 "
Draft of Water Over Sill	25 "	30 "

For Estimates and further
particulars address

C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

Building for the Navies of the World

The Lake Submarine Boat

(Even Keel, Submersible Type)

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NO EXTRA PREMIUMS
ON ARMY OFFICERS'
POLICIES IN
PEACE OR IN WAR!

Excepting for Those As-
signed to duty in the Isth-
mus of Panama.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Offers Extremely Liberal
Inducements for Army
Officers to
Secure Life
Insurance,
or add to
that which
they have.



Liberal Policies
also for
Officers of the
Navy.

"HAVE
YOU
SEEN
MACK?"

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State
of New Jersey.

John F. Dryden, Pres. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Write To-day for Information at
Your Age. Dept. 20.

A. W. McNEIL, Manager,

Army and Navy Dept., Newark, N. J.

"Mack" does business by Correspondence. Excellent opportunity for
Retired Army Officers to Represent
this Department. Write for Particu-
lars.

Two ways to test
underwear: Wear it—
wash it. The first tells
you *what* you've got; the
second tells you for *how*
long.

We only wish we could
get everybody to try both
tests on our underwear.

It comes in all proven
fabrics, in all sizes, for
men, women and children.

Ask your dealer or your
Post Exchange for

"NO BETTER
IN THE WORLD"
AMERICAN HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR

Wholesale Dept., 110 Franklin St., New York

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIP-
MENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc.
Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, scuff
or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.

349 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.



CELEBRATED HATS.

ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d
Sts., and 181 B'way, near Cortlandt St.
New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914
Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

GUNNERS

Get Ready for Examinations!

You will need

THE GUNNER'S EXAMINER.

Prepared by HAROLD E. CLOKE, Captain, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

Second Edition, Revised, 8vo.,—174 pages, 92 figures, Cloth. \$1.50

JOHN WILEY & SONS,

43 and 45 East 19th Street, - - - New York City.



THIRTY years ago I made my first public ap-
pearance at the Centennial Exposition at Phil-
adelphia. I was a stranger then. People
took away specimens of my writing as curiosities.
To-day everybody knows me and these specimens
fill the mail cars.

Thirty years ago I was the only writing machine.
To-day my showrooms envelop the earth, and, while
I have ninety and nine imitators, I am still first—
first in quality and first in output.

Every one of my thirty years has been a year of
progress—both in quality and sales. The year 1906
is emphasizing my supremacy—my sales breaking
all existing records.

To-day I am the oldest and still the newest. Not
that I was first am I best, but that I am best am I
first. I am the product of the second generation
of Remington genius and artisanship—made and
sold by men born and bred in typewriter atmos-
phere. My New Models represent age plus youth—
the experience of the old combined with progres-
siveness of the new. In my present form I em-
body all the qualities which have made me famous—
with improvements so fundamental as to create a
new standard of typewriter work.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

New York and Everywhere.

TYPEWRITER

SCHOOLS

Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies.
Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in
Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride by electric car from Old
Point Comfort. College certificate. For further particulars
address

MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.

References: Gen. Calvin D. Witt, Washington, D. C.
Maj. Geo. H. Sands, Fort Meade, S. Dak.
Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington, D. C.
Maj. Fred. S. Strong, Washington, D. C.
Col. R. H. Patterson, Presidio of S. F.
Capt. Dwight E. Holley, Columbus, Ohio
Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N.

OFFICERS going to the PHILIPPINES
will find a suitable school home for their
children at

Saint Margaret's Hall, SAN MATEO, CAL.

For book of information address The
Principal, or apply to Army and Navy
Journal.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF VERMONT

Civil and Electrical Engineering, Science
and Literature, Chemistry, Arts, with
Military Instruction and Practice-work
complete in all its routine and discipline.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT,
CHAFING, and
SUNBURN, and
all affections
of the skin.
Removes all odor of perspiration. De-
lightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or
sent on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

St. Luke's School for BOYS

WAYNE, PA., 14 miles from Philadelphia.

For forty-three years (22 years under present
headmaster) St. Luke's has been eminently suc-
cessful as a school for boys.

Attractive home life, careful individual instruc-
tion promote contentment and high scholarship.
Buildings are new, specially planned to meet
every requirement.

Locality remarkable for healthfulness, natural
beauty and freedom from undesirable influences.
Gymnasium, swimming pool and shower bath.
Grounds of 30 acres, including large athletic
field with quarter mile cinder track and facilities
for outdoor games.

Boys prepared for any college or for business.
Terms \$700 a year. For illustrated catalog address
CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster

LYNDON HALL SCHOOL

prepares many girls for Vassar, but is distinctively a Home
School, and offers special advantages to the large number
of girls who do not go to college.

SAMUEL W. BUCK, A.M., Principal, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

OLNEY SCHOOL,

1152 19th Street,
Wash., D. C.
Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Best Army
and Navy references among its patrons.

Miss VIRGINIA MASON DORSEY,
Miss LAURA LEE DORSEY.

PATENTS

WILKINSON & FISHER.
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents
928-930 F ST., N. W., Washington, D. C.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United
States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions
furnished free on application.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
16th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1¢ A Plate

For the most delicious ICE CREAM

is cheap enough, isn't it? That is all it costs
when made with

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

and it can be made and frozen in 10 minutes.
Simply stir contents of one package into a
quart of milk and freeze. No cooking, heat-
ing or fussing; no eggs, sugar or flavoring to
add, as everything but the ice and milk is
contained in the package, and approved by
Pure Food Commissioners. Five kinds:
Chocolate, Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry and
Unflavored.

If your grocer hasn't it, send his name and
25c. to us for two packages. Illustrated
Recipe Book Mailed Free.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.



HAVE AN ENDORSO CLUB CIGAR?

THE Endorso Club is formed of some
New Yorkers who bought and liked
some Endorso Cigars brought up by
one of their number from San Juan. Appreci-
ating the value of the finest Porto Rican
tobacco, its low price, and realizing the future
of the best grade of Porto Rican cigars,
they bought out the former owners, H. W.
Dooley & Co., 15 Tetuan St., San Juan, P.R.,
the quality of whose Endorso Cigars will be
well remembered by Navy men who have
visited San Juan.

THE Endorso Club is selling them to clubs
and smokers (not to dealers) at a little
over cost. These cigars are equal to the
FINEST grades of imported Cuban cigars and
sell at LESS than half the price. You do
NOT pay for the heavy DUTY which forms
HALF the Cost of the Cuban cigar.

Order a box at the price quoted below and
if after smoking a half dozen you are not en-
thusiastic about them, not merely satisfied, but
ENTHUSIASTIC, return us the balance and
we will send you back ALL of your money.

We will send you prepaid to any address in
the U. S., on receipt of price, any of the
following sizes:

Pantelas	100 in a box,	5.00 per 100
Delicados	50 "	5.75 "
Apollo	25 "	7.00 "
Jockey Club	50 "	8.00 "
Perfectos	25 "	9.00 "
Invincibles Ex.	25 "	10.00 "

THE ENDORSO CLUB,

90 Wall Street. New York.

What is HOME Without—a PIANO?

THE name of Wurlitzer is well and
favorably known throughout the
Service. It stands for the best and
most select in every kind of a musical
instrument. It occupies the same po-
sition in the Piano World. Ask for
prices and terms of the matchless

"WURLITZER PIANOS"

Names of brother officers who use
Wurlitzer Pianos furnished on request
"MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN
IF DESIRED"

We also represent 19 other makes of
pianos—the best American product.
Catalogues on application.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,

93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Capt. R. P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has translated from the French for the War Department a synopsis of an article in the German *Electro Technical Review*, giving details of the material of wireless telegraphy used by the balloon sections beyond the Rhine. Good results have been obtained by increasing the length of the antenna and strengthening electrical action by coupling together by induction two vibratory systems; one closed, the other open. The closed circuit receives the greatest quantity of electrical energy, depending upon the capacity of the condenser, but it is less fit to emit energy than the open circuit, which produces only a feeble amount of electrical energy, but has the maximum power of emission of waves. A combination of the two produces the best results in the way of transmission, and also in the harmony of the sending and receiving stations. The length of the antenna of the open circuit is so regulated that its own periodicity may be in accord with that of the closed circuit, so that at each signal the antenna will emit long series of powerful waves of fixed periodicity. The same coupling by induction is also utilized for the receiver. The length of the wires of the open circuit are so adjusted as to represent one-quarter, or an odd number of fourths, of the wave lengths of the closed circuit, and the vibratory condition of the wire is such that it produces swells of tension. This symmetrical disposition dispenses with the necessity of grounding and the branch is replaced in the movable stations by an insulated metal plate. The material for these stations is carried in two-wheeled trucks, the one forming the limber and the other the rear carriage, the coupling corresponding to that of a gun to its limber. The limber designed for receiving apparatus carries a relay tube and the Morse inscripitor in a sort of a chest serving as a seat for the driver and several soldiers. Under the chest are stored bottles containing the hydrogen necessary for the inflation of the balloon. The casings of the balloon, the kites and the rest of the material are enclosed in the two trucks. All the apparatus, both that serving for transmission and that designed for receiving, are insulated with the greatest care. Even in the worst weather it appears that no observations have been lost. The technical personnel of a complete station is composed of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and five men. When this personnel is well drilled it is able in a few minutes to put a station in action and to commence communication with the corresponding stations. In the last maneuvers the service of information was regularly assured by the battalion of balloon section men between headquarters and the different corps, especially with the division of cavalry sent forward to reconnoiter. The distances, generally in the neighborhood of fifty k.m., have reached and even surpassed eighty k.m.

Among the notable addresses in Congress on the question of a lock or a sea level canal at Panama was that by Senator Dryden, of New Jersey. In it he states that the public demand for the canal was chiefly due to the Spanish-American War and the voyage of the U.S.S. Oregon by way of Cape Horn. The question of the character of the canal, as the Senator shows, was not as to what was ideally the most desirable but what was most expedient. Our experience with lock canals has been greater than that of any other country. The Erie Canal is 387 miles, has seventy-two locks. We have the Ohio Canal, with 150 locks; the Miami and Erie Canal, with ninety-three locks; the Pennsylvania Canal, with seventy-one locks; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with seventy-three locks. The proposed ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River provides for thirty-four locks. The suggested canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers provides for thirty-seven locks, and, finally, the projected ship canal from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Huron contemplates twenty-two locks. So that lock canals of exceptional magnitude

are not only in existence, but new canals of this type are contemplated in the United States and Canada, and one lift of forty feet or more is proposed on the Erie Canal, or very considerably in excess of the proposed lift of the locks on the Isthmian Canal. It requires no very extensive knowledge of navigation to make it clear that passing through a waterway which for thirty-five miles, or seventy-one per cent. of its distance, will have a width of 500 feet or more, compared with one which, for the larger part, or for some forty-one miles, will have a width of only 200 feet or less, must appeal to the sense of security of the shipper while taking his vessel through the canal. Colonel Totten, who built the Panama railroad, recommended a lock canal as early as 1857. A lock canal was advised by Naval Commissioner Tullane, Admirals Ammen, Selfridge and Walker and by eminent Army engineers like Abbot, Hains, Ernst and others. The French Canal, du Midi, which has been in successful operation since 1861, has ninety-nine locks and viaducts, including eight locks in flight, like a ladder from the top of a cliff to the valley below.

"Ex-Attaché," of the New York Tribune, with brutal frankness tells us that the Orientals do not like the Occidentals, for one reason because they smell so bad. It seems that the white races of America and Europe give forth an odor which, according to the Japanese, is not only "piquant," but also "rancid." The Japanese, like all other Orientals, and like our red Indians, find our perfume very offensive, so much so that when one of the lieges of the Mikado resides sufficiently long in America or Europe to become impregnated therewith it is considered sufficient to exempt him from that military service which is obligatory upon every Japanese citizen. In fact, a Jap contaminated by our—well, let us call it perfume, is regarded as unfit for association with his fellow countryman, precisely as if he were afflicted with leprosy. Not only this, but the Occidental odor is regarded in Japan as a justifiable ground for divorce. Ex-Attaché thinks that this perfume goes far to account for the look of disdain and contempt that sometimes flits across the features of even the lowliest Chinese coolies when brought into contact with us. Undoubtedly each distinctive race has a special odor which is not agreeable to the olfactories of races not kindred to it, but it would require a congress of nations to determine which is the most agreeable or the least offensive of national odors. The Abbé Huc, when he had so far transformed himself in appearance as to pass for a Chinaman, found that the dogs of China would bark at him, in spite of his complete disguise. Getting to windward of a man of a dusky race on a hot day is not altogether agreeable to a white man. This authority tells us that the perfume of the Japanese is even more pungent than that of the Chinese. Also that it is only those who have been cooped up in a stuffy tent with Bedouin sheiks, arrayed in their heavy and thick blanket-like burnouses, on a tropical night, who can appreciate the true meaning of the familiar expression of "the perfumes of Araby the Blest."

The Massachusetts Labor Bulletin presents the following table showing average incomes in different occupations. It gives the officers of the Army and Navy an opportunity to institute a comparison between what they receive and what is paid to others:

A, number reporting; B, average yearly incomes; C, average yearly surplus or savings.	A	B	C
Government employees	42	\$2,308	\$487
Clergymen	49	3,150	369
Physicians	32	3,907	717
Lawyers	32	4,169	1,474
Teachers	40	3,520	670
Professors and tutors	68	2,878	543
Bankers and brokers	13	7,726	2,388
Commission merchants	11	3,394	667
Wholesale dealers	23	4,158	1,270
Retail dealers	11	2,349	481
Railroad officials	47	3,441	628
Express company officials	25	1,906	259
Steamboat company officials	16	2,529	603
Manufacturers	8	3,516	1,532
Superintendents and treasurers (m'g companies)	18	3,262	729
Farmers	14	1,426	254
Fishermen	15	2,817	362
Captains and mates (sailing vessels)	4	884	183
Seamen	11	1,003	167
Total	483	\$3,152	\$680

It is in the column of average yearly surplus that the advantage of civilian employment is shown. With an average yearly saving of \$1,474, a lawyer can, in the forty years covering the period from an officer's entrance into the Service until his retirement, save \$60,000. How many officers are there who can do that? The average banker or broker could in the same period save nearly \$100,000, which, with the accumulations from judicious investments during so long a period, should make him reasonably comfortable.

An American engineer traveling in one of the Central American States just after the Civil War, in which he had participated as a colonel, called on the President of the Republic, who had recently seated himself after a successful revolution. The new President sent to the corner grocery near his "palace" for champagne, with which he entertained his visitor, as he discoursed upon the melancholy conditions of the country which had compelled him to rebel and described the wonderful reforms he was about to institute. While they were talking the American, glancing through the open window, saw a crowd of half-armed ruffians marching into the plaza in

front of the palace under the head of a man he knew to be one of the worst brigands in that country. The leader of the mob formed his men on three sides of the square and opened fire on the palace, forming the fourth side. Instantly the conversation was interrupted and the recently inaugurated President was seen making a bee-line for a side door and then down an alley to the river, where he could find safety on some departing boat. The new liberator then marched in and the conversation with the visitor was renewed by him with the same patriotic denunciation of corruption on the part of his predecessors and the same promise of reform for the new administration. Such are the humors of the minor republics to the south of us. But when it is remembered that it was not so many years since Porfirio Diaz came across the Rio-Grande, a fugitive before his pursuing enemies, a ragged, dusty, dirty and almost exhausted man, we cannot tell what may happen in the future. Mr. Brandenburg tells us that the man who "staked" Diaz for a new attempt at revolution was Col. Julius G. Tucker, formerly of the Confederate Stuart's cavalry, U.S. Commissioner on the Rio Grande and later our Consul General at Martinique.

Broughton Brandenburg, in the Sunday Magazine, furnishes us with some statistics of Spanish-American revolutions which, he tells us, are, generally speaking, about the size of a good riot at Coney Island in its heyday. At Puerto Plata, Jan. 2-4, General Cespedes, commanding the victorious army of Caceres, had a "division" of three hundred men commanded by General Vanegas and General Rodriguez. The Morales partisan had the same force with the addition of about one hundred men and boys, picked up along the road, and he was defeated in spite of the doubtless able handling of these three hundred Spartans by Generals Mimi, Abrero and Vanderboss. There was one officer for every four privates. As to the frequency of revolution it appears that Peru, Haiti, Brazil, Santo Domingo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Colombia have had a total of seven hundred and twenty-seven years of national life, with an aggregate of rulers of all sorts numbering one hundred and seventy-nine, of which amazing total two were emperors, three were kings, and nine were acknowledged dictators ruling with an iron hand for a total of one hundred and sixty-eight years. The average presidential constitutional term being five years in all the States, a bit of division shows that one hundred and fifty-five Presidents who became such by election or force of arms averaged only something over three years each. This makes no account of the numerous self-styled presidents and dictators, of which Venezuela and Ecuador have had four each at one time. The fact that the Presidency of Castro is perhaps the most tranquil period that Venezuela has known indicates the normal condition of that republic, which has had nine constitutions and twenty-seven Presidents since 1830.

The saying "Tell it to the marines" is traced to Pepys, the author of the famous "Diary," and it is said by him to have originated with Charles II., of England. "It so befell," as the story goes, "that his light-hearted Majesty with an exceedingly bored expression on his swarthy face, was strolling in the shade with the ingenious Mr. Pepys's secretary to the admiralty. 'I had speech yesterday at Deptford,' said Mr. Pepys, 'with the captain of the Defiance, who hath but lately returned from the Indies, and who told me the two most wonderful things that ever, I think, I did hear in my life.' Among the stories told were of fish flying in the air. 'Fish flying in the air,' exclaimed his Majesty. 'Ha! ha! a quaint conceit, which 'twere too good to spoil w' keeping! What ho! sir—he turned and beckoned the Colonel, Sir William Killigrew, of the newly raised Maritime Regiment of Foot, who was following, in close conversation with the Duke of York—'We would discourse with you on a matter touching your own element. What say you, Colonel, to a man who swears he hath seen fishes to fly in the air?'

"'I should say, sire,' returned the sea soldier, simply, 'that the man hath sailed in southern seas. For when your Majesty's business carried me thither of late I did frequently observe more flying fish in one hour than the hairs of my head in number.'

Old Rowley glanced narrowly at the Colonel's frank, weather-beaten face. Then with a laugh he turned to the secretary.

"'Mr. Pepys,' said he, 'from the very nature of their calling no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of seas and lands as the officers and men of our loyal Maritime Regiment. Henceforth 'ere ever we cast doubts upon a tale that lacketh likelihood we will first tell it to the marines.'

A correspondent, stationed at Fort Assiniboine, says: "There is no place within one hundred and twenty miles of this post where a soldier can go and enjoy himself. After troops have served six months here, the prairie land gets so monotonous to them that they get disgusted and down-hearted and are tempted to desert." Our correspondent suggests that troops at such isolated posts should be allowed a change of station once in a year. This would make them content and the number of desertions would lessen.

The new administration of the British War Office, which is trying to make a record for economy, proposes to abolish pensions except for wounds and war service.

Speaking of the launch of the Cunard steamer *Lusitania* at Clydebank, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "So revolutionary an undertaking as the construction of two leviathans longer, broader and deeper than Brunel's miscalculated failure, the Great Eastern, and, while largely exceeding it in gross tonnage, having sixty times the horsepower for doubling the sea speed, was an indication that the splendid audacity of Drake and the sea-roving buccanniers of the Elizabethan era had survived and that old England was still young and buoyant in hopefulness and determined to regain at any cost the command of the ocean. It was a sign that the government had placed its financial resources and expert knowledge at the disposal of the oldest steamship company, and that a most determined effort was to be made to produce a maximum speed of twenty-five knots by a new and experimental form of driving power in an enormous ship. The spirit behind that combination was that of old-time Britain in the best days of maritime adventure. It was an experiment of extraordinary risk, yet the Admiralty experts recommended turbines not only to the Cunard managers, but also to their own designers, who were making calculations for the battleship *Dreadnought*. Hundreds of tests may be made with models and propellers in a tank, but the development of 68,000 horsepower for a designed speed of twenty-five knots for a vessel with a displacement of 38,000 tons is a problem which the most accomplished expert cannot solve on paper. It is a leap in the dark. The extra one and one-half knot implies sixty-eight additional furnaces, six more boilers, over 52,000 additional square feet of heating surface and another 30,000 horsepower; and to provide for the increased weights the ship has to be lengthened seventy-eight and one-half feet, broadened sixteen feet and deepened four feet, and the displacement enlarged by 12,000 tons."

What promises to be one of the most successful rifle tournaments ever held in New England is scheduled to open at the Bay State range, Wakefield, Mass., July 23, and continue the following five days. It is the second annual tournament of the New England military rifle association, and the competition committee is made up of the following well known officers of the New England National Guard and Militia; Col. James G. White and Capt. John M. Portal, president and secretary respectively of the Association; Lieut. Holton B. Perkins, Mass.; Brig. Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, R.I.; Maj. Arthur F. Cummings, N.H.; Maj. John J. Dooley, Me.; Maj. H. Edward Dyer, Vt., and Maj. Ernest L. Isbell, Conn.; Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, assisted by Lieut. William L. Mitchell, Mass., will be the statistical officers; Lieut. William S. Simons, Mass., post adjutant; Lieut. Col. George H. Doty, general staff, Mass., post Q.M.; Major Otis H. Marion (retired), Mass., post surgeon; Capt. H. H. Hartung, Mass., assistant surgeon. Every accommodation will be provided for the visiting riflemen for comfort, a camp of 150 tents having been pitched, with cot beds, mattresses, blankets, etc., and a caterer will provide meals in the handsome clubhouse at reasonable rates. For the interstate match every State in New England will send a team and the executive officer of this match will be Maj. John Bigelow, jr., (retired), U.S.A., who is at present on duty with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The marking and scoring of all matches will be done by a detail of sixty men of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A., from Fort Strong, and the competition promises to be a most interesting one. A printed program of the matches giving full information as to matches, prizes, etc., can be obtained from Capt. John M. Portal, 10 Post Office square, Boston, Mass.

The depositions of the sailors in the court-martial case of Admiral Rojestvensky, of the Russian navy, just published, indicate that the Admiral's party boarded the *Bedovy* with the full intention of surrendering to the first Japanese ship they should encounter. Their first act, it is said, was to order a white flag prepared. The officers of the staff of Admiral Rojestvensky and the commander of the *Bedovy* are alleged to have made a pitiable exhibition in trying to shift the responsibility for the surrender on each other. Admiral Rojestvensky, though he says he was dazed and out of his head all the time, entered a manly plea of guilty because he took no measures to prevent the surrender. Admiral Rojestvensky has been acquitted, but four officers of the *Bedovy* were condemned to death by the court. The sentence, however, carries with it a recommendation to the mercy of the Czar and a request that the sentence be commuted to dismissal from the service, with the loss of certain rights. The acquittal of Rojestvensky was based on the fact that he was not in his full senses and therefore not accountable for what happened at the time of the surrender. The recommendation for mercy in the cases of Captain de Colongue, chief of staff; Captain Barenoff, commander of the *Bedovy*, and the other officers, Fillipovsky and Leontieff, was based on the physical and mental condition produced by the long voyage and the shock of disaster in battle and also on their desire to save the life of the Admiral.

Cuba's artillery force is becoming a well-drilled and efficient body of men, and is patterned after our own Artillery. It is entirely separate and distinct from the rural guard, and owes its establishment to an order of Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., while he was military governor of Cuba, who foresaw the necessity for a force specially designed for defense of the ports of Havana and Santi-

ago. In an article on the Cuban artillery force the Havana Herald states that General Wood decreed that three companies be established by Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, of the U.S. Artillery. The qualifications for examinations of Cuban officers were made quite rigorous, based upon those of the American Artillery, but were necessarily much less severe than for American officers. Enlisted men, too, were not permitted to enter the artillery without more close examination of their physiques and general intelligence than was the case with the rural guard. The three companies formed a good base for the force which has since been gradually augmented to several hundred men. Col. Carlos Rojas, a veteran of the general revolution, who served with conspicuous credit throughout the revolution, is at present in command of the artillery, and has been active in promoting his department toward a degree of efficiency which will make it competent for its important responsibilities. The technical instruction of the corps meanwhile was largely under advice and direction of Captain Aultman, who, after his first return to the States, was loaned to the Cuban government as special instructor of the artillery. The men were drilled, first in the infantry manual, and, as time went on, in the rudiments of real artillery practice.

At the eighth annual meeting of the International Geographical Congress held recently in this country, R. A. Harris, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, delivered an address on the subject of the cotidal lines for the world, or lines of simultaneous high water at each hour and half hour of Greenwich Lunar time. In this address, which is published with a map in National Geographical Magazine for June, Mr. Harris tells us that it is a mistake to suppose that the tides follow the moon in her westwardly progress around the world. In reality there is a remarkable eastward progression in the Pacific Ocean. The tides of the Arctic Ocean also proceed easterly from Greenland Sea to Bennett Island, Alaska, and off the coast of northwestern British America, and easterly in the easterly half of the Indian Ocean. Excepting off the northern coast of South America, and of the southeastern coast of the United States, the progression in the Atlantic is generally to the north. The general progression in the north Pacific is westerly. The range of tides varies between one foot between Ceylon and Western Sumatra to 20.8 at St. John; 30 feet at the head of the Bay of Fundy, 40 feet at Moulton and 43 feet at the head of the Basin of Mines. At Panama the range is 12.6 feet, while at Acapulco it is 1.2 feet; at the eastern coast of the Philippines 4 feet, at the island of Guam 1 1/2 feet, at one point on the south side of Nantucket Island 1.2 feet, at Boston 9.6 feet, at the entrance to Savannah River 6.8.

Capt. H. E. Ely, 26th Inf., has translated from the International Revue über die Gesamten Armeen und Flotten for the Military Information Division, W.D., some hints for preserving the health of troops sent on foreign service in a tropic climate to which they are unaccustomed. Troops who have been acclimated by foreign service are naturally more capable of resisting the fatigue of war, but as it is necessary to reinforce them in case of war with new troops, it is suggested that a careful selection be made of the men sent abroad. Healthy and vigorous individuals are most capable of resisting fatigue and diseases, and the men selected should have a healthy heart and good lungs, and it is especially necessary that their digestive organs should be in perfect order. Those who have stomach or intestinal troubles, jaundice or analogous maladies are especially susceptible to dysentery and to typhus. Heavy drinkers and rheumatics are also unfit for war service in the tropics. It is also shown that men serving in tropical climates should be replaced every two or three years, and that the sick men should be separated from the well and transported by special hospital boats.

Soon after 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., U.S.A., took charge last January of the State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D.C., it became apparent to him that the most efficient employees in the engineer's department and on the watch force were the men who had had experience in the engineer's department of the Navy, and as non-commissioned officers in the Army. In recognition of this fact he has obtained through the commission charged with the care of this building an executive order, a copy of which appears on our Navy page. This order is self-explanatory and offers through the Civil Service Commission to the persons named therein positions which carry pay as follows: Chief engineer, \$1,400 per annum; assistant engineer, \$1,000; fireman, \$720; watchman, \$720. Vacancies in the first two positions occur quite rarely, but in the other two a number of appointments are made each year. Information as to enrollment under the Civil Service Commission can be obtained from the Secretary of that Commission, or by addressing an inquiry to the office of Superintendent, State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D.C.

Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, writes from Fort Barrancas, Fla.: "An article was published in the JOURNAL of June 30, stating that the 46th Company, C.A., at Fort Strong, Mass., had made the best record in target practice that had ever been made with 10-inch guns, viz., 100 per cent., and by implication that no other company had equalled it. I wish to say that the 22d Company, C.A., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., has made 100 per cent. this year. At the first practice the range was 5,850

yards, and the four record shots were fired in two minutes and five seconds; this was held in January, 1906. At the second practice, in May, 1906, the four record shots were fired in one minute and forty-six seconds, at a range of 6,300 yards. I do not think this record will be beaten this year, considering the time in which the shots were fired; one minute and forty-six seconds will probably be the best time with 10-inch guns. The company was commanded by 1st Lieut. H. J. Watson, A.C. At the first practice he was assisted by 2d Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, A.C., and at the second practice by 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, A.C."

The trouble with the natives in Egypt, which resulted in the death of one English officer and the wounding of two others, is ascribed by the London Mail to an offense against the susceptibilities of the natives. It seems that five British officers accepted the invitation of a local notable to come into the village and shoot, and posting themselves in a good position, commenced to shoot as pigeons began to fly over. Then a strange thing happened. The villagers gradually assembled, and crowded around the officers, who were unable to drive them off. Next moment a fire broke out on a threshing floor some 80 yards away, which could not possibly have been ignited by the officers. The facts, however, that the foreigners had been firing at pigeons, which were regarded as sacred, and that a fire broke out simultaneously, terribly excited the superstitious natives, with the result that Captain Bull was done to death, and two of his colleagues were severely maltreated. Thirty-five natives were arrested for this offense and twenty-five of them punished, some being hung, some flogged and others imprisoned.

We note elsewhere in this issue the program of the annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association, which is to be held at Creedmoor from July 25 to 31 inclusive. All officers and men in the Regular and State forces are eligible to compete and the contests will afford valuable practice for those interested in the National Matches to be shot at Sea Girt, N.J., in September next. There is no range in the country where a better experience can be had as to weather conditions than at Creedmoor. The team from the U.S. Navy, which will be heard from in the National Matches, fully realizes this, and has had thirty men under practice, in command of Lieut. Harris Laning, U.S.N., for some weeks, and they will continue in practice there for some time. Liberal prizes are offered in the matches of the New York State Rifle Association, and the management as heretofore will be of the best.

The full title of England's beloved "Bobs" is Field Marshal the Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel Commandant R. (Ben.) A. and Master Gunner of St. James's Park, Colonel of the Irish Guards, Colonel of the 1st Battalion, 5th Kurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), and Honorary Colonel of the Waterford R.G.A. (Militia), 3d Battalion Sherwood Foresters, 3d Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 2d Hampshire R.G.A. (Vols.), 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne, R.G.A. (Vols.) 3d V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment, 3d (Dundee Highland) V.B., The Black Watch and 2d London Volunteer Rifles. It is not surprising that his admiring soldiers should call him "Bobs" for short.

The paternal care with which the German Emperor looks after the morals and manners of the officers of his military services is suggested in a press despatch of doubtful authenticity from Berlin to the effect that the imperial war office's secret character rating for officers has been penetrated by civilians. The code is known as the "Five S's," the letters being written on the margin of service notes and attached to the names of the various officers. One S behind a man's name means that he is a tippler; SS, a heavy drinker; SSS, a sottish drinker; SSSS, a sottish drinker of brandy. Up to this point the Kaiser is patient and merciful, but when five S's, signifying a sottish drinker of bad brandy, is reached, the culprit is promptly cashiered.

The Chicago Tribune has published its ninth annual summary of the deaths and injuries caused throughout the United States by the celebration of the Declaration of Independence. The figures up to an early hour, July 5, were as follows: Dead, 38; injured, 2,789. Last year forty-two persons were killed outright, but when lockjaw and other diseases induced by injuries had completed their work, more than 400 lives had been sacrificed. The number of injured, 2,789, is in excess of last year's figures by 358.

When the Secretary of War was in San Francisco last July, en route to the Philippines, he selected a site on Angel Island to be set apart for a quarantine station. Bids for the erection of the necessary buildings are now being asked for. The station will accommodate 1,500 people at one time by day and 1,000 at night. The hospital is to accommodate about seventy-five patients. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Hancock Prize for 1905-06 (fifty dollars and certificate of award) to Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, adjutant, 30th Infantry, for his "Short Paper" essay on "The Torpedo for Coast Defense."

Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., commanding the New York Nautical Schoolship *St. Marys*, in a mail report, dated Lisbon, Portugal, June 25, gives an account of a severe gale the old ship weathered in fine style. He states that on June 12 the schoolship met a gale shifting from southwest to northwest, and, although keeping well south, on the following day the craft passed within eight miles of an iceberg, in latitude 39.49 north, longitude 46.44 west, an unusual position for an iceberg. On the night of June 15 the swell was very heavy and the schoolship labored as though in a gale. The next day a gale sprang up, which came from the south. The ship strained heavily and was hove to at eleven a.m. On June 17 it blew a gale in fierce gusts, and the captain was obliged to run two points from his course on account of the sea. The boys put in a third night with but little sleep. Captain Hanus says: "The *St. Marys* is a fine old ship, but she can probably give points to any other craft afloat on uncomfortable motions." The gale continued on the 18th, it being, in the Captain's judgment, probably the record gale for June. On June 19 the ship was hove to under fore and main topsails. The seas were tremendous. The ship now and then lurched so that the crew were thrown off their feet. Some sustained minor injuries. The Captain says: "But little sleep for five nights. This beats all former records for bad weather. Routine of course interrupted, but we are making fine sailors of our boys." In the midst of this storm Irving Hendrickson died from congestive chill, complicated with pneumonia, after an illness of three days. He was buried at sea on the afternoon of the 20th. For June 21 beautiful weather was reported. The ship arrived at Lisbon in good order on the afternoon of June 25.

First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., on duty at West Point, N.Y., has compiled a windage and elevation chart and score book for use with U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, with rear sight, model of 1903; ammunition of 2,200 f.s. velocity. This book contains a graphical method of instruction for the recruit and is, at the same time, a valuable aid to the expert shot. It shows at once, upon plotting a shot (on the rectangular targets), the exact correction to be made, both in windage and elevation for the next shot. This is the only book on the market in which the positions of the horizontal lines on the targets have been accurately determined by means of the ballistic tables. These positions have also been verified by actual firing on the range. The book includes pages for plotting shots at rapid fire and skirmish, showing graphically the correction to be made in windage and elevation for the next score or run. The book has been adopted for use in the instruction of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. They can be purchased from the post exchange, West Point, N.Y., at 25 cents per copy when ordered in lots of twenty-five or more copies. In lots of less than twenty-five copies the price is 30 cents per copy.

Australian papers report that the Japanese warships *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima* and *Matsushima*, met with an enthusiastic reception there. On their visit to Victoria, in the middle of May, Rear Admiral Shimamura and Colonel Ricardo exchanged visits, and several courtesy calls were made to the flagship. Governor Talbot afterwards entertained the admiral and officers at dinner. Great crowds visited the Japanese warships during their stay, and Admiral Shimamura and the Japanese officers attended a garden party. On the afternoon of May 14, 600 of the men from the ships, accompanied by 150 men from H.M.S. *Psyche*, and 150 men from the Victorian Naval Militia, marched through the streets to the Zoological Gardens, where they were welcomed on behalf of the government. A team of ten men from the Japanese war vessels tried conclusions with the Kew Rifle Club. The Japs fired with Arisaki rifles, and the Kew Club put its best team into the field. The home team scored 615 points to the Japanese 418 points. The Melbourne Club also beat the Japanese.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, of the retired list of the Army, has finally completed the military history of Napoleon, upon which he has been engaged for thirty years. The copy for volumes III. and IV. is now in the hands of his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, for early publication. The work has involved the examination of some thirteen hundred volumes, including the interminable records of the French general staff, which have all been read and compared. Critics may not all agree with Colonel Dodge in his conclusions, but they can hardly question the fact that there is no work on Napoleon's military career that compares in any sense with his *Napoleon*, in length, exhaustive treatment or ample criticism. It is one of the most complete histories of the art of war thus far published, and as such will be invaluable to the military student.

Interesting reports were received this week by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department of the "shake-down" trips of the battleships *Virginia*, *Louisiana* and *Rhode Island*. These trips have been highly satisfactory to the officials of the Navy Department, and show that the three new battleships are all that was expected of them. The men have been given regular athletic training on board their respective vessels, as well as careful instruction in the management of the ships themselves. On July 4 an excellent dinner, the menu of which has reached the Bureau of Navigation, was served on board the *Louisiana*.

THE ARMY'S WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, in his article in the July Cosmopolitan on the Army's work at San Francisco, says in part:

"I realized then that a great conflagration was inevitable, and that the city police-force would not be able to maintain the fire-lines and protect public and private property. It was at once determined to order out all available troops. The entire telephone system was prostrated. Several men dashing wildly about in automobiles declined to assist me. So I made my way, running and walking alternately, to the Army stable on Pine, near Hyde. I hastily scribbled a note to Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, commanding officer of the Presidio, directing him to report with his entire command to the chief of police at the Hall of Justice on Portsmouth Square, and sent a verbal message of the same import to Capt. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs, in command at Fort Mason. The messenger was well mounted and covered the mile to Fort Mason and the three miles to the Presidio at a keen run. Both Colonel Morris and Captain Walker had their commands well in hand and responded with alacrity.

"Before leaving Sansome street I had asked a member of the city police-force to inform the chief of police as soon as possible as to the action I contemplated taking. A few moments before seven o'clock there arrived the first detachment of Regular troops, the men of the Engineer Corps at Fort Mason. They were greeted with evident good-will by the crowd, and made a fine impression with their full cartridge-belts and fixed bayonets. They had marched from Fort Mason to the Hall of Justice, where they had been reported to the chief of police, and were now being distributed along Market street, two to each block, with instructions to shoot instantly any person caught looting or committing any serious misdemeanor. Their presence had an instantly reassuring effect on all awe-inspired persons.

"It was considered most desirable to bring to the city at once the battalion of the 22d Infantry stationed at Fort McDowell, on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay. All telegraphic communication being cut off, the large Army tug *Slocum* was dispatched to that fort with verbal orders to Col. Alfred Reynolds to embark his command at once, land at the foot of Market street and march to the Phelan building.

"In the meantime, the clerks and messengers who had reported for duty set about saving the records of the department in the offices on the fourth floor. As fast as the records could be brought out they were placed in a wagon for transportation to Fort Mason. About eight o'clock a.m. there came so severe an earthquake shock that I directed that all attempts to save records and papers cease, not deeming them of sufficient importance to risk the lives of a dozen men. Before this time, however, troops from the Presidio began to arrive—cavalry, coast artillery armed and equipped as infantry, and field artillerymen mounted on their battery horses.

"Abundant use was now found for all the troops at our disposal, for the conflagration with a mile of front was rapidly eating its way into the heart of the city, and the streets were black with tens of thousands of people who were kept at a distance of two blocks from the fire by strong detachments of troops. Before ten o'clock the troops from Fort McDowell and Miley had arrived, and there were now on duty about seventeen hundred Regulars. They were used in various ways, guarding the people, the Sub-Treasury and the Mint, patrolling the streets to prevent looting, maintaining fire-lines, and taking a hand at the hose wherever there was sufficient water-pressure to enable the firemen to accomplish anything. While not acting under the orders of the officers of the police and fire departments, the officers of the troops consulted them and complied with their wishes in every possible way. There was absolutely no friction.

"Most of the work of dynamiting buildings was done under the instructions of Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Briggs, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who, however, ascertained the wishes of the fire and police officials as to the buildings to be destroyed. In this work Lieutenant Pulsis, of the Artillery Corps, was very seriously injured by a premature explosion. Scores of buildings were blown down by dynamite and gun cotton, and others were set on fire in order to check the conflagration by back-firing.

"The Pacific Squadron, under command of Admiral Goodrich, arrived from the south and landed several hundred marines and bluejackets, who rendered excellent service in fighting the fire and patrolling the streets.

"The rations, tents and blankets on hand at the Army posts adjacent to the city were dealt out to the sufferers with no account of the responsibility involved; and within two days, relief supplies from neighboring States and cities and Army supplies from various Army posts had begun to arrive and were being distributed under the supervision of Major C. A. Devo, depot quartermaster, and Major C. R. Krauthoff, depot commissary. The sick from the city hospitals and many of those injured in the earthquake were sent to the general hospital at the Presidio. In a few days conditions were as normal as could be expected under the circumstances, and the work of feeding and sheltering the homeless thousands proceeded in a systematic manner.

"There was no necessity for the Regular troops to shoot anybody and there is no well-authenticated case of a single person having been killed by Regular troops. Two men were shot by the State troops under circumstances with which I am not familiar, and so I am not able to express an opinion, and one prominent citizen was ruthlessly slain by self-constituted vigilantes.

"If there is any lesson to be derived from the work of the Regular troops in San Francisco, it is that nothing can take the place of training and discipline, and that self-control and patience are as important as courage."

THE MEN OF OUR NAVY.

The New York Sun illustrates the sentiments of the officers of the Navy, as well as of all self-respecting men, toward the bluejackets of the Navy by the following anecdotes:

"It happened in the palm garden in the open court of the Palace Hotel. Admiral Evans's fleet, not long back from the Asiatic Station, was anchored in the bay, and he was stopping at the Palace. One evening he was seated at a table in the palm garden, with three or four cronies, all prominent men, listening to the music of the orchestra, when a bunch of half a dozen bluejackets from his flagship appeared at the entrance from the street. They were a spick-and-span looking lot, all cold sober and merely curious to have a peek at the famous palm garden. The manager of the garden, who happened to be at the door, waived them back with lordly gestures. "Strict rule of the house," he told them. "No bucks or buckies in uniform."

"The manager turned, to confront the Admiral, and

the Admiral looked a bit hostile, though quite self-contained.

"What's the matter with those men? Why didn't they come in?" the Admiral asked the manager.

"The manager, who was quite well aware of the Admiral's pull with the hotel, and who quickly perceived, too, that one of the San Franciscans at the Admiral's table was a big stockholder in the hotel company, stammered something about the rule of the house as to enlisted men.

"Enlisted h—!—!" remarked Admiral Bob. "They're clean and sober men, aren't they?"

"The manager said that if the Admiral insisted upon it, why—

"Lay aft, hearties!" sang out the Admiral to the bluejackets, who were disappearing down the passage way.

"Wheeling and recognizing their Admiral, the bluejackets walked back to the entrance in order, saluting as they came to a halt.

"Good orchestra here, sons," said Admiral Bob to the men, not letting them know that he'd made any point about their getting in. "No use making off yet. Come in and hear a tune or two," and Admiral Bob led them smack to his own table, where his amused cronies still sat.

"Pull up chairs," said the Admiral to the clean looking lot of jacksies, and in a jiffy they were all grouped around the table. "What's it going to be?" and the Admiral summoned a waiter.

"The Admiral entertained his men for an hour or so, giving his civilian cronies the chance to pick right interesting talk out of the well behaved sailors. Nobody in the immense palm garden was snobbish enough to even think of objecting to the presence of the bluejackets.

"When Commander Ingersoll was executive officer of the unfortunate Bennington, ten years or so ago, he figured in an incident of a similar sort in San Francisco. An even dozen of the Bennington's crew had bought at one of the hotel theater ticket stands seats for a grand opera performance at Baldwin's theater. Seasoned men-of-war's men who have served a good deal of time on the Mediterranean station develop a liking for high grade opera. These bluejackets had paid \$8 a throw for their seats, which were in the very first row of the orchestra and they had journeyed all the way from Vallejo to take in the opera.

"When they got to the gate they were turned back. It was the business manager of the opera company on the door, who considered that the bluejackets wouldn't help to 'dress the house.' Anyhow, the business manager was glad to seize the opportunity to oblige some San Francisco friends who had been unable to obtain seats for the performance. He saw his chance to nab the sailors' tickets and purvey them to his friends.

"No uniforms," he gruffly told the Bennington's men. "You can turn your seats in at the box office and get your money."

"You can have the money, mate," said one of the sailors, and they turned to leave the lobby.

"Lieutenant Commander Ingersoll had arrived in the lobby in time to take in the incident.

"Turn in your tickets, boys," he said in a low tone to the men, and they obeyed him. They had no sooner got their money back on the tickets than Mr. Ingersoll, who was in evening dress, stood before the box office man.

"I'll take those twelve tickets just turned in," he said to the box office man, and the latter, not having yet got the signal from the opera company's business manager, passed them over to the Lieutenant Commander.

"Fall in, boys," said the executive officer, and he walked at the head of his dozen bluejackets to the entrance door with his own ticket and the twelve tickets of the men in his hand.

"There are thirteen of us," he said to the ticket taker, "Myself and my guests."

"But," spluttered the business manager of the opera company, "these fellows—"

"Are my guests at this operatic entertainment," put in Mr. Ingersoll. "I have purchased seats for them."

"And in they go," said the manager of the theater, who happened along just at that instant. The bluejackets filed in after their executive officer, while the manager of the theater told the opera company's manager a number of acidulous things."

CASUALTIES OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Russian General Staff has lately published the following casualty lists for the late war. Among the officers the losses were as follows: In Manchuria, killed, 709; wounded, 4,073; missing, 251; prisoners, 304; died of disease, only 47, and died of wounds, 155. Of the Port Arthur garrison 722 officers only became casualties, distributed as follows: Killed, 139; wounded, 179; missing, 13; prisoners, 322; died of disease, 17; died of wounds, 52; the total casualties of all kinds therefore amongst officers amounted to 6,261. Of the men—sergeants, rank-and-file—31,187 were killed, 115,885 were wounded, and 53,987 were taken prisoners, making the total casualties among the men 238,462. In the Port Arthur garrison alone there were 10,000 men killed, and 27,557 prisoners, and in Saghalien there were 1,500 casualties. The losses in the navy, in the frontier guards, and in the troops employed in safeguarding the railway are not included in the above numbers.

According to the returns of the Minister of War at Tokio, the casualties in the Japanese army were as follows: Killed, 47,152; died of wounds, 11,424; died of sickness or disease, 21,802; total, 80,378. This total is thus subdivided: Officers, 2,113; non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 76,908; non-combatants, 1,357. Without counting the last-mentioned, the losses per different arm were as follows: Military police, 64; infantry, 64,405; cavalry, 829; artillery, 3,957; engineers, 1,944; Army Service Corps, 8,130; Staff, 81; doctors and sanitary staff, 517; Veterinary Department, 11; musicians, 3. The heavy losses of the infantry and the Army Service Corps show that the transport was constantly pushed up to the front in a country that offered opportunities to infantry, and to the exceptional use of that arm in the siege of Port Arthur. La France Militaire is informed that there were 153,673 Japanese soldiers wounded in action, and 16,456 men wounded by accidents; total of these, 170,129. Only 11,424, or scarcely seven per cent., died. The total number of sick was 221,136, of whom 203,270 suffered from non-contagious, and 17,866 from contagious disease. Of these ten per cent. died. The result is to a great extent due to the incessant care given to all measures of hygiene in the Japanese army, and to the personal cleanliness of the Japanese.

From a statement made by Surgeon General Koike at the recent medical congress in Tokio it appears that in

the war of 1894-95 the proportion of sick to every man wounded was 6.93, while to every man who died of wounds 12.09 died of disease. In the campaign of 1900 these proportions fell to 4.37 and 1.97, and there was a wonderful diminution in the recent war to the proportions of 1.15 and 0.37. The percentages of sick in the three successive campaigns were respectively 59.20, 34.88, and 36.04, while the deaths from sickness were 9.29, 4.33 and 2.99. Every man carried with him in Manchuria a little "Guide to Sanitation on Campaign," and at every opportunity he was personally instructed. Moreover, he carried certain tablets or pills as prophylactics. Water was boiled whenever this could be done, and locomotive boilers accompanied the troops, but otherwise a filter of special character was employed.

ON MOUNT BUD-DAJO.

The following letter appeared in the New York Sun of July 9:

"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Having read in your columns of the slanderous attacks made by Mr. Parkhurst and others on the officers of the Army who took part in the recent battle of Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, I feel that I owe it to myself and the officers of my command to refute the statements and insinuations made by those misguided philanthropists who, in utter ignorance of conditions and circumstances in this far-off country, have taken on themselves to sit in judgment and 'roast' in most scathing terms officers and men who but did their duty under most trying circumstances, and who feel that applause, at least, rather than censure, is their due.

"Upon men given to rendering such snap judgment on a basis of most woful ignorance probably nothing can be said by those on the scene here will have any effect; but at any rate the public at large, or those who have had their judgment warped by the unjust criticisms of these men in the public prints, should have the facts set before them, and it is with this object in view that I beg for a short space in your columns.

"Having taken a leading part in the battle of Bud-Dajo, and being perfectly familiar with all the facts and conditions surrounding that fight, I beg to state:

"1. We, the officers engaged in the fight, were ignorant of the fact that there were women and children in the forts of Mount Bud-Dajo until the fight was practically over.

"2. The fight itself was preceded by several days of preparation in plain view of the Moros entrenched on the mountain, who were fully aware of our intention to attack them several days before we did, and ample time and opportunity was afforded them of getting any women and children that they may have had with them down from the mountain during this time if they so desired.

"3. In attacking the forts we fired for some time at heads only, as they protruded above the parapets in shooting at us, and no one of us was aware of the fact that there were women or children on the inside.

"4. In the final assault of the forts the fighting became a desperate hand to hand affair, in which for the first time those of us who were collected enough to note the fact saw women and some children. At this stage of the battle, when women were fighting furiously alongside of the men, no human power could have stayed the hands of our men, for they were fighting for their lives, and even had it been in the power of our officers to stay the combat such an act on our part would have been suicidal and criminal, and would have brought down on our heads the anathemas of the scores of victims among us who would have fallen as a result of such folly, to say nothing of subsequent court-martial proceedings. However, as I have already stated, such action on our part was simply impossible in any case.

"5. Women were killed because they were alongside of and fighting with the men, and scarcely distinguishable from them. Children were killed because they were in the arms of the women and were used as shields by both men and women. The killing of women and children was absolutely unpreventable under the circumstances.

"6. These Moros were fanatics of the worst kind. They were determined either to conquer or die, and if it was die, the women must go with them, and the babies, too. Such was their cult, such their dictum, carried out to the letter.

"No man, woman or child faltered. All fought to the last breath. Their stoicism was sublime, their courage filled us with wonder and admiration, but their fate was inevitable.

"The above are the facts, which can be vouched for by all participants in this now famous battle.

"Officers and men alike regretted the necessity of this killing of women and children. They are Americans with as warm and sympathetic hearts as beat in the breasts of Mr. Parkhurst and others of their fellow countrymen, but they are soldiers, too, and gallant ones at that. They saw their duty, and did it, and did it well. Praise, not censure, is their due. E. P. LAWTON.

"Captain 19th Inf., commander of Column No. 3, late Bud-Dajo expedition.

"Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., May 17."

The Sun says editorially: "Captain Lawton's admiration, shared by all American soldiers, of the stubborn fanatical courage that drove these Moros to a fate self-imposed, a religious sacrifice, is worthy of a brave and chivalrous man. He and his comrades in the Philippines should know that the ululations of a handful of Americans as fanatical as the Moros, but at the expense of their voices, not their lives, have had no more effect upon the feeling of the American people than the pot rack of so many guinea hens. It is almost forgotten here that these professional keeners over the wickedness of men and things American squeaked and shrieked at the 'massacre' on the mountain. The American soldiers in the Philippines, and wherever else, have the confidence, respect and thorough cordial good will of all but a negligible quantity of their countrymen. They are as humane as they are fearless; and they must not think that any howling of Bedlam dervishes can make the country unjust to its defenders."

UNEQUAL PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Saturday, June 23, is published the service records of captains and majors on the retired list who were advanced one grade under the law of April 23, 1904, and of captains and majors on the retired list who were denied the benefits of that law. The total average of active service of the majors advanced should read twenty-nine years instead of thirty-nine years. Forty-nine majors on the retired list, with an average of two years eight months and twenty-one

days civil war service, and a total active service of twenty-nine years one day, were advanced one grade under the law of April 23, 1904, while eighteen majors (on the retired list) notwithstanding an average of three years two months and three days' Civil War service and thirty-three years total active service were denied the benefits of that law. One hundred and fourteen captains (on the retired list) with an average of three years one month and six days' Civil War service and twenty-three years' total active service were advanced one grade under the law of 1904, while eleven captains (on the retired list) notwithstanding an average of two years four months and twenty days' Civil War service and over twenty-eight years' total active service were denied the benefits of that law. Will you please explain, if possible, the apparent unjust discrimination in carrying out the provisions of the law of April 23, 1904?

VETERAN.

CRITICISM OF SERVICE MEDAL DESIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

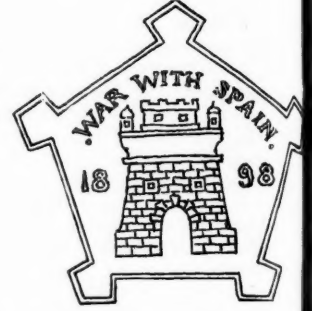
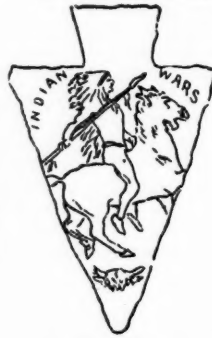
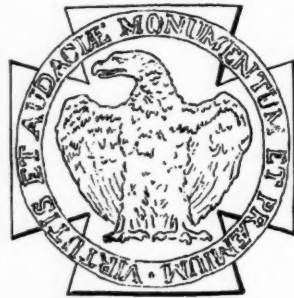
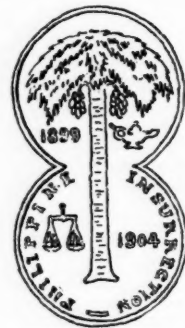
While it is bad taste to look a gift horse in the mouth, there are circumstances which may allow expressions of opinion on the campaign and special merit medals by those in the Service who will be required to wear them. If these medals are made distinctive, so as to express at a glance the military service in which they are won, they will be welcomed by the recipients and treasured by generations to come.

For some years now, the Service has looked forward with pleasant anticipation to receiving the promised medals which were to commemorate presence with the colors under fire, or exceptional bravery and efficiency under stress of time and circumstance. It is not easy, therefore, to voice the unexpected disappointment which settled down upon readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on turning page 1156, and for the first time seeing the medal designs which are said to be final.

Our first view of the proposed medals brings a blush of shame in the vain display of their enormous size, and is disappointing in the unbroken monotony of large circular disks comprising the entire series. When it is remembered that the regulations require many of us to wear from three to five or six of these medals at once, the exaggerated conspicuousness of the ensemble is such as to stagger a modest man, and can appeal only to vanity, which has no place in our Service.

Collectively, these medals are identical as to size and shape, and the unvarying sameness repeated in the circular disks, leans to the appearance of exposition souvenirs distributed by the gross, or job lot, with small regard for time, place, or circumstance. We hope that in the end the medals may be made less pretentious in size, and at the same time varied in outline.

Unless it is desired to symbolize special merit as a



quality relegated to obscurity as far as possible in our Service, why has the designer made the special medal for merit indistinguishable from the ordinary campaign medals at distance of but a few feet. History closely associates one form or another of the cross as a reward to the soldier for special merit as a soldier. We read of the Iron Cross, the Victoria Cross, and others. Let the artist's eagle stand as the symbol of the Republic on the special merit award, but let the traditions of the soldier be remembered by backing the eagle with the cross, which we may call the Bronze Cross.

Cannot the sameness of outline in the campaign medals be varied also? In this multitude of circular disks we have nothing which at a glance will distinguish the several classes of service medals from each other, or from the innumerable fiesta souvenirs we see for sale on street corners during the holidays. From the absence of purely military symbols as the key-note of the obverse sides, the Service medals fail to show at once the reason of their being; a military award to a military man. At least the monotonous sameness of the series could be varied by selecting, say, the five bastioned fort as outline for the Cuban campaign medal, and so on with other military symbols throughout the series.

On the reverse side of several of the medals we find crudely wrought a bird of unknown species—an eagle, we are told—perched on a scrap heap of lines and circles, in which it requires a vivid imagination to see standards, arms, and a muzzleless cannon with a wart on the end. These deficiencies are mere matters of drawing and can be remedied by giving the artist correct models to work from.

On the reverse of the special medal, we find the inscription: "For Merit"—commendable in its simplicity, yet so indefinite as to confound this medal with thought of badges awarded for scholarship at June commencement, whereas in many cases this award is made to the soldier for bravery falling but little short of heroism. Simplicity is well, but if these special awards are to keep before the Service the highest aim of military training, men, cool, fearless, and efficient in time of stress and danger, it is not too much to say, "For Bravery," or whatever the merit is. It is earnestly hoped that those who have the power to accept or reject the Service medal designs will not be satisfied to allow anything to pass which would make these medals a vain second rate display, or an unsuitable recognition of the services for which they are to be awarded.

SERVICE.

Our correspondent sends sketches, shown above, of proposed designs for varying the shape of the medals. He is mistaken in supposing that the cuts we published showed the size of the medals. The intention is to make them about the size of a silver half dollar, considerably less than the size of the inner circle of the second medal in the group of four suggested designs for medals.

A-B-C DIALOG. (2)

A. Do you think of any needed amendment in the Service?

B. One occurs to me at the present, but not for the first time.

A. Do you fancy that you are the only man who has thought of it?

B. I do not.

A. Have you ever attempted to put your amendment into operation?

B. I have.

A. With success?

B. Entirely so.

A. Do you think you are the only one who ever did the thing and did it successfully?

B. No, sir, I do not. But I know very well that a very wide-spread and fundamental neglect exists in the matter in question.

A. What matter is it?

B. The proper grooming of animals in the mounted service.

A. How does neglect appear?

B. By the inspection of, say, any Cavalry mount, taken at random.

A. Is this neglect very obvious?

B. It is. A very cursory examination reveals it. Slight explorations of manes and coats.

A. How do you account for existing conditions?

B. In part, not altogether, because at stables so many men are absent on other duties. In part, and chiefly, because there is not a sufficient determination to have correct grooming.

A. Of the two heads, which is the more important?

B. The second, by all odds. Even when every horse's rider is at "stables," as sometimes approximately happens, a proper excellence in grooming does not obtain in the majority of cases.

A. Why is this?

B. Because the duty is done habitually perfunctorily.

A. Have you seen a mount in good shape under ordinary drawbacks?

B. I have.

A. What was the secret, if any?

B. The secret was that the troop or post commander was persistently, but quietly, determined the thing should be done, until, finally, individual and collective troopers imbibed the determination and desire to have their horses just right.

A. Did you ever compare the condition of public horses with that of lively horses?

B. Yes, sir. And the comparison, which was in favor of the lively horses, was ever an incentive to improve our own.

A. How would you set to work, if you were a captain of Cavalry, to reform grooming?

B. Every time I saw a horse out of order, I would take the first opportunity to speak to the chief of squad to get after the man whose horse had been neglected.

A. How would that work?

B. Varying, according to circumstances. But, as a rule, when followed up, and not forgotten by the captain himself, a marked and wholesome improvement will result in a few weeks' time. After which the men of the troop, with but few exceptions, will be putting in some of their leisure time at the work.

A. Do you think of any characteristic results flowing from your suggestions?

B. I do. The more excellently a man's horse is groomed, the more he likes to groom; the more he likes his horse; the more he considers all factors of the horse's health and good condition; the better he will look after his horse equipments; the prouder will he be of himself and of his profession; and instead of a few specially handsomely groomed horses in a troop, easily counted, perhaps, upon the fingers of one hand, as is so often the way, the insufficiently groomed will come to total a yet smaller group, if any, and be easily brought to mind for remedial treatment.

A. What have you to say in regard to remedial treatment?

B. Let there be no unintelligent punishment, and none whatever, except as a last resort. Steadfast attention from the captain is the prime requisite. Depart in no respect from the prescription in Regulations, to combine firmness with kindness; and avoid using the rough edge of the tongue. Ways and means will suggest themselves to the captain.

A. Have you seen the effect of good grooming recently?

B. I have. In the procession at a funeral, in Washington city, I saw one troop, out of all there were there, excellently groomed.

A. Have you seen the effect of neglected grooming recently?

B. I have. At a horse show, where the comparison with all other horses was a detriment to the Cavalry.

A. Appropriate to horses, have you seen anything new of late?

B. Yes, sir. The other day I saw a team horse on the street with a strap and brass tag around his neck. I asked the meaning, and the driver told me it was a certificate of life insurance.

A. Do you infer that to have been proof of regard for the horse, or for somebody's pocket?

B. At first I inclined to believe it was to guard against what is sometimes called a financial hemorrhage. But in less than half an hour, my attention, to my surprise, was attracted to a second case of strap and brass tag, to which I invited the notice of a passer-by, who exclaimed: "By Jove, that's nice; that's new to me; and very interesting."

A. But what about the motive for the insurance?

B. I only know that while I was talking, the horse was very affectionately and intelligently striving to make our acquaintance; suggesting and warranting the exercise of human motives in his owner. In other words, that horse seemed to regard the world as his friend.

Contracts for the construction of the battleships South Carolina and Michigan have been awarded respectively to the Cramp's Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, and the New York Ship Building Company, of Camden, N.J., the two lowest bidders on the Department's plans and specifications. The awards were made by Secretary Bonaparte in accordance with the recommendation made by the Board on Construction, which was adverse to accepting a higher bid for these two ships with the turbine installation, which, in the opinion of the members of the board, has not been sufficiently tested yet to warrant its use on naval vessels. The Cramps and New York Ship Building Companies were the lowest bidders on the Department's plans, and have therefore been awarded the contracts; the latter, which will build the Michigan, bid \$3,585,900, and the former, which is to build the South Carolina, bid \$3,540,000. It is estimated that with armor and armament the vessels will each cost the Government in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. It is interesting to note that the vote of the Board on Construction, consisting of Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Engineer-in-Chief Rae, Chief Constructor Capps, Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, was unanimously against the acceptance of any of the bids providing for turbine installation for the vessels. Rear Admiral Converse who, as a rule, does not attend meetings of the Board on Construction, was present at this meeting and voted with the other members for the acceptance of the two lowest bids on the Department's plans and specifications. The board said in its report to the Secretary of the Navy that turbines were not economical for low speeds, which are commonly used by naval vessels. The board did not believe that the Curtis type of turbine had been sufficiently tested to warrant its adoption for vessels of the United States Navy.

In his political speech at Greensboro, N.C., July 9, Secretary Taft said of the work of the last Congress: "The increases in appropriations have been largely due to greater facilities in the distribution of mail matter by the extension of the rural delivery, and are met, with the exception of about \$10,000,000, by the greater receipts in the Postoffice Department, so that while the expenditures are likely to be \$191,000,000 the receipts will amount to \$181,000,000. Then there was an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for the Panama Canal, which is to be paid for by the proceeds of Government bonds drawing 2 per cent. interest, on the theory that as this canal is to be permanent in its construction, and to bring permanent benefit to the country, our posterity may well be called upon to pay part of its cost. Then there was the extraordinary expense of \$10,000,000 made necessary in the proper appropriations to set the new states of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and possibly of Arizona and New Mexico, on their way rejoicing. Then there was an expenditure of \$5,000,000 made necessary by the San Francisco disaster. Twenty million dollars was appropriated for public buildings through the country." The Secretary might have gone further and stated that the amount expended at Panama is an investment for the future upon which it is expected to receive interest out of the tolls charged on the canal.

The conference at Rio which Secretary Root is to attend, in the series of Pan-American conferences is the fourth, if we include that during the presidency of John Quincy Adams, to which we were invited by Mexico, Central America and Colombia, in which we did not take part because one of our delegates died en route and the other arrived too late. One congress was held in Washington in the winter of 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, and a second was held at Mexico in 1891, and attended by Secretary Hay, whose knowledge of Spanish gave him a great advantage in dealing with the representatives of our neighboring republics. At this conference a resolution was adopted providing for a Pan-American conference once every five years and a treaty for the arbitration of all pecuniary claims was adopted. "The International Union of American Republics for the Prompt Collection and Distribution of Commercial Information" originated in the conference at Washington. From the previous congresses the Rio delegates will inherit the intercontinental railway plan and the simplification of the customs restrictions, consular laws and quarantine regulations of the republics.

The Navy Department on July 7 received two cablegrams from Comdr. T. M. Potts, U.S.N., naval governor of the Island of Guam, relative to the running on a reef of the Army transport Thomas. The first cablegram simply reported that the ship was on a reef near Guam, and that the stationship Supply had been sent to her relief. The second message reported that the Supply was unable to pull the Thomas off, and that tugs were needed, but that none was to be had at Guam. Commander Potts further reported that the Thomas was lying easy, and if present weather continues she was in no danger. On July 8 a third cable was received at the Navy Department which stated that the Thomas was floated at high water on July 7, and that she received no damage. She has resumed her voyage to Manila. In order to float the vessel, a part of her cargo forward, and anchors, were removed. The Thomas is freighted with \$1,750,000 Philippine gold. There are on board ten Army officers, seventy-nine civilians and four Army nurses.

The official program of the annual shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N.J., of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, National Rifle Association, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, to be held from Aug. 27 to Sept. 6, inclusive, has been issued. Copies can be obtained from Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary N.R.A., 170 Broadway, New York city. The National Matches will be shot on Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and will be in charge of Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th U.S. Cav. The executive officer is Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.J. Major Winfield S. Price, 3d N.J., is post adjutant, and Capt. Alvin H. Craff, 1st N.J., is post Q.M. A match to be known as "The Press Match" has been added to the attractive program. It is open to any properly accredited bona fide newspaper correspondent who has been such for one year previous to the meeting. Ten shots at 500 yards, any military rifle, any ammunition. The National Rifle

Association and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice have set aside sufficient funds to provide for five cash prizes.

In appreciation of the excellent service rendered by them in the relief work that was carried on in Oakland, Cal., Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. R. R. Raymond, E.G., and Lieut. Harris Pendleton, jr., 18th Inf., were honored at the Lincoln Park headquarters in Oakland, Cal., on June 23, when each was presented with a handsome remembrance. Major Erwin was given a beautiful loving cup; Captain Raymond was presented with a gold pen and pencil case, and Lieutenant Pendleton received a gold match box. Major Erwin is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Major J. C. Gresham, I.G., who is relieved from service in that department and assigned to the 9th Cavalry. Major Erwin will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from that place on or about Aug. 15, 1906, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Major Gresham will join the 9th Cavalry.

Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., Chief Q.M. Dept. of California, in an official communication to the Quartermaster General of the Army, calls attention to the fact that the Quartermaster's steamers rendered valuable service in the relief of sufferers and other work immediately following the earthquake and great fire in San Francisco, and the clerks and other employees in the Q.M. office, he said, also worked well and faithfully under very disadvantageous circumstances occasioned by loss of all records and with most meager facilities. In reply the Q.M.G., under date of June 20, directed Colonel Clem to convey his thanks to the masters and to the individual members of the crews and to all others connected with the department and serving under Colonel Clem for the valuable services rendered. "Their services," says the Q.M.G., "deserve the highest commendation, and the department takes this means of informing them of its full appreciation of the services rendered by these worthy men."

The Philadelphia Press thinks that when the Dewey floating drydock completed its adventurous voyage of 12,000 miles to the Philippines it changed the balance of sea power in the East. "England," it says, "has a drydock at Singapore, though not as big as the Dewey. Japan has, of course, a larger one. Russia lost its docking facilities at Port Arthur. Vladivostok is insufficiently provided. The Dewey gives the United States facilities to dock any battleship now in commission. Without such facilities war cannot be efficiently waged. The entire value of our fleet in the East is doubled and trebled by the dock. Comdr. H. H. Hosley, who has successfully piloted this most hazardous and unexampled cruise, in any other navy would be promoted and decorated. In ours he will not even be thanked. But he has the lifelong satisfaction, dear to every American, of having 'beaten the record' in the work of his calling."

In an article on "Grant, His 'Mystery' and Genius," in the July-August number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, A. D. Wales, a lawyer of Binghamton, N.Y., tells us that military genius is necessarily so visibly forceful and commanding even when inherently modest as almost inevitably to show forth something of the air of self-esteem. Grant has reconciled the irreconcilable, the force of great military genius with the outward manner of supreme modesty. So his genius works like gravitation, with viewless majesty, and with the veil of modesty his transcendent power is garbed in a meekness inconceivable as a vision of the sun with all his force, but without his beams. Well may Sherman say "Nothing like it is portrayed by Plutarch or the many who have striven to portray the great men of ancient or modern times."

The passage by Congress of an act establishing a United States District Court to have jurisdiction in China, is a most important measure. It will put an end to the danger from the arbitrary power heretofore exercised by our consuls in China. A United States district judge is now to take over their purely legal duties, and dissatisfied litigants are to have an appeal from his judgments to the Supreme Court at Washington. The first judge of the new court, Lebbens R. Wilfley, has seen service as a judge of first instance in the Philippines and also as attorney general under the insular government. The new court is to be located at Shanghai, though its jurisdiction is to extend over several provinces. According to figures published by the customs authorities, there were, at the end of 1904, more than 3,000 Americans residing in the open ports.

A writer in the London Tribune gives figures to show that the allegation that officers of the British navy have deteriorated as navigators is absolutely without foundation. "In 1884, out of 210 ships in commission, forty-nine touched bottom, a percentage of 23.3 casualties. In 1903, out of 376 ships afloat, there were only twenty-nine casualties, a percentage of 7.7. And the vast majorities of these casualties were of the most trifling character, and in very many cases to small torpedo craft, traveling frequently at very high rates of speed and in very shoal waters. The percentages vary slightly, but are ever lessening, until the 21 per cent. of 1882 has dwindled to the 11 1-2 per cent. of 1905." From 1882 to 1887 the percentage of groundings to ships never fell below 18; from 1888 to 1894 it was never below 11.7, and more frequently a great deal above this.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is supplying the Navy as rapidly as possible with the components of the new Navy ration, provided for by the recent Naval Appropriation Act. Twenty-five thousand pounds of watermelon, consisting of about two thousand melons, were shipped this week from New York to the fleet in the Caribbean, on board the supplyship Celtic. The new ration provides that the enlisted men of the Navy shall be provided, in addition to the regular components, with fresh fruit, fresh eggs, fresh milk and fresh fish. The quantity of tinned vegetables is practically doubled. The quantities of vinegar, macaroni and molasses have been

decreased, as a result of experience. The new ration went into effect on July 1.

The State Department in Washington has officially notified the German government that the United States accepts its invitation to send American Army officers to the German army maneuvers, and has assigned to this duty Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Capt. Peter E. Traub and Capt. Herman C. Schumm. It is understood that the Emperor intimated that he would like to have General Barry among those detailed, if the President should think it proper. General Barry was received in audience by Emperor William after his return from Manchuria, where he headed the United States military observers. The American officers will leave this country in August.

Manila despatches of July 10 state that Montalon, one of the most notorious ladrone chiefs in the Island of Luzon, has surrendered to Col. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, has announced that all ladrone outlaws taken by capture or surrender must stand trial in the civil courts. The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department is advised that a serious outbreak of cholera has occurred in Manila. Several Americans engaged in civil pursuits have died, but the disease has not made its appearance among the troops stationed in and near the city.

Relating to a change in the plans concerning the 25th U.S. Infantry, Gen. J. F. Bell, Chief of the General Staff, on July 13 said: "The War Department planned to have the 25th Infantry go direct from Fort Niobrara to the camp for maneuvers near Austin, Tex., and to march from there to their stations at Forts McIntosh and Brown. It was found, however, that they would arrive at the camp in advance of preparations to receive them, and it was finally decided to send them direct to their stations at Forts McIntosh and Brown, whence they would march to the maneuver camp instead of marching back from the camp to their stations after the maneuvers were over."

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1907 have been appointed during the past week: Charles R. Vincent, Lake Forest, Ill.; Charles F. Walker, Plymouth, Mass.; Charles C. Drake, alternate, Brockton, Mass.; Thomas E. Fee, alternate, Hingham, Mass.; A. Ben Swain, alternate, New Albany, Miss.; Donald C. Martin, Ironton, Ohio; Kenneth E. Kern, Easton, Pa.; Allan R. Bensinger, alternate, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Robert L. Sinyard, jr., alternate, Summit Hill, Pa.; Alexander C. Searl, Sioux Falls, S.D.; William C. Harrison, Washington, D.C.

The failure to begin work on the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R.I., is ascribed by the engineers to the delay required for the condemnation of the land required which the owner refuses to part with at private sale. As the work was originally recommended by the engineers there is no justice in the complaint that they are disposed to delay it unnecessarily, which is directed especially against Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, C.E., who has charge of the engineering district in which the work is to be done.

"Whatever be the apprehensions of foreign army officers regarding present quality of the Chicago canned meat supply, the United States Army is safe from imposition," says the Havana Post. "Major A. D. Kniskern, U.S.A., commissary department, who as it happens was the officer in charge of the first relief expedition to Havana reconcentrados, is in charge of the purchasing at Chicago. A more honest, careful, and conscientious officer never lived than Kniskern. The Army 'grub' is safe in his hands."

The military police service at the Jamestown Exposition will be performed by a Pocahontas guard under command of Captain Carpenter, of the United States Marine Corps at Norfolk. Preference for membership in this new organization, which will be well paid and will be maintained in service until Nov. 30, 1907, will be given to applicants who have received honorable discharges from the Navy or Marine Corps.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, resumed his duties at the War Department this week, after an absence of several weeks at the commencement exercises at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Because of the absence from Washington this week of Secretary of War Taft, little of importance has been done at the War Department.

Advices received at the State Department in Washington indicate that a state of war exists between the republics of Guatemala and Salvador. Two engagements have occurred between the military forces of the belligerent nations within the last week, in the second of which, July 12, the commander-in-chief of the Salvadoran army, General Regalado, was killed.

The Secretary of the Navy on July 13 awarded one-half the armor plate contract for the South Carolina and Michigan to the Midvale Steel Company, and one-quarter of the contract to each of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies at the same price bid by the Midvale of \$346 per ton for Class A armor.

The suggestion of some of the Coast Artillery that they should be transferred from the Army to the Navy does not appear to be meeting with much favor, but the Artillery will have a small fleet of their own in the new torpedo planters and despatch, for which contracts have been awarded by the Quartermaster General.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan expressed the belief in his Fourth of July speech in London that China would eventually range herself alongside Japan as an ally of the white races and a sharer of the "white man's burden."

PRAISE FOR FEDERAL AND STATE FORCES.

G.O. 42, July 2, 1906, Pacific Division.

Since the troops and detailed officers, which conditions of earthquake and fire brought into San Francisco, are now gradually returning to their normal stations and duties, the division commander takes this opportunity to express his appreciation of the character and value of their services.

It is to be remarked that these duties brought together the largest force of the Army and Navy ever engaged in a non-military service under the American flag. It thus follows that as this command represented typically the military forces of the Nation, its conduct and bearing are of unusual interest.

On this duty have been employed two general officers, the 1st and 14th Cavalry, the 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 38th, 60th, 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 70th and 105th Companies of the Coast Artillery, 1st, 9th and 24th Batteries of Field Artillery, the 11th Battalion of Field Artillery, (17th and 18th Mountain Batteries), 10th, 11th, 14th, 20th and 22d Infantry, Companies C and D of the Corps of Engineers, Companies A and B of the Hospital Corps, Companies A, E and H of the Signal Corps, one hundred and thirty-two staff and detailed officers, among whom were selected representatives from every corps of the Army, including volunteers from the retired list. To these were added a command of blue-jackets, a battalion of marines and a force of naval apprentices.

The work done falls readily into two phases, the struggle to save the city of San Francisco from complete destruction by fire, and the succoring of more than three hundred thousand suffering and destitute people. The heroic efforts of the Army in the heart of the city under Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, temporarily commanding the Division, happily supplemented by the labors of the Navy, under Admiral C. F. Goodrich, along the water front, saved the residential western addition and practically all the wharves fronting the bay. The efforts of this command from daybreak of April 18 to midnight of April 20, taxed to the utmost the physical strength, the nervous energy and the good temper of every officer and man. Yet in this fearful disaster, with its accompanying confusion and excitement, no life was taken by any man of the Army or Navy. The work and its accompaniments were dramatic in the extreme.

The labor of relief, recognized as beyond the law and assumed by the division commander from a sense of obligatory public duty, became regular by the official call for troops of the Governor of California, George C. Pardee, on the President under date of April 27, 1906.

This duty necessitated the care of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand people (313,117 were fed May 1), destitute in one way or another, in a city without local transportation, without food, with scant water, without sanitary facilities, and forced to cook all food on the public streets, while two hundred thousand had lost house, clothing, furniture, bedding, having saved as a rule only the clothing in which they stood.

It likewise involved repression of theft and violence by the vicious, non-interference with the liberty and acts of the ordinary citizen, discrimination in the distribution of food, enforcement of suitable sanitary methods, instruction in tent-life (forty-three thousand people yet live under canvas in this city), patient consideration, courteous deportment toward the homeless and destitute. Moreover, co-operation was demanded with other independent bodies, the State Guard, the Municipal Police and the Health Commission.

The division commander learns with extreme satisfaction that the personal behavior and performance of duty of the Army, of the Navy and of the Marine Corps have elicited general satisfaction and unstinted praise, especially from the Governor of California, the mayor of San Francisco, the Federal officials, the Citizen's Committee and the city press. The very rare neglects of duty and breaches of discipline merely emphasize the extremely high character of the command as a whole.

The division commander commends the adaptability and resourcefulness shown by officers and men in dealing with novel and unprecedented conditions, their consideration and thoughtfulness in alleviating distress, their unvarying courtesy to all, and their uncompensated devotion to the community and its interests.

These services have anew exemplified the admirable attributes of the American Army officers and men, which ensure the successful application of its moral, intellectual and physical powers to novel and difficult duties.

The record of this command in San Francisco must reflect high credit on the Army as a whole, indicating as it does, that the soldier of the twentieth century worthily upholds in time of peril the honor of the Nation.

By command of Major General Greely:
W. G. Haan, Captain, Gen. Staff, Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 43, July 3, 1906, Pacific Division.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

"San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1906.

"Major General Greely, commanding Pacific Division.
"Sir: Your communication of the 27th instant is respectfully acknowledged. Now that you, with the Federal troops, are to withdraw from official connection with the management of the refugee camps in San Francisco, it gives me great pleasure in behalf of our stricken people to extend to you and through you to General Funston, the officers and men under your control, the sincere thanks and gratitude of a grateful community. As you state, the relations of the Army with the citizens of San Francisco and also with the municipal officials have been most cordial and friendly. There has seemed to be one spirit that prompted all engaged in this class of work, and that was the spirit of helping those in distress, irrespective of their former station, religion or nationality.

"The magnificent work which has been done by the U.S. Army under your control in the matter of taking care of our homeless and destitute should justly receive the commendation of all of our fair-minded citizens. It has been a great pleasure and personal privilege to have had the aid during the trying times of our National troops and has tendered largely to the successful handling of the situation. I am pleased to note that there has not been one death caused by the Regular soldiers, and, in fact, no serious disturbance or conflict of any kind. I am proud as an American to testify to the many qualities exhibited on this occasion of the Regular soldier, and of the high efficiency evidenced by the officers of the Army, and I am also proud to be mayor, not only of this great American city, but of a brave people who have established what is now known as 'cheerful courage.' This only proves what has been stated upon many

occasion, that the American people are equal to any and every emergency, and that the higher qualities of the American citizen come to the surface during great trials.

"Thanking you again for your absolute fairness, honesty of purpose and courteous treatment, I remain,
"Yours most respectfully,
"E. E. Schmitz, Mayor."

By command of Major General Greely:
W. G. Haan, Capt., Gen. Staff, Acting Chief of Staff.

DETAILS FOR ARMY STAFF DUTY.

The following announcement of the details to the General Staff Corps of the Army to fill the vacancies which now exist or will be created on Aug. 15 by expiration of tours of detail on the General Staff was made at the War Department on July 10:

"The Board of Officers for the selection of General Staff officers met at the War Department on July 6, 1906, and the following instructions were sent them by the Secretary of War:

"1. Each selection should be unanimous, if practicable.

"2. No officer should be selected without careful personal scrutiny of his efficiency record; no vacancy shall be filled until after careful consideration by the members of the board of the records and qualifications of other officers of like grade. To fill the vacancy of a colonel or lieutenant colonel, the qualifications and record of at least fifteen officers of each grade must be considered; likewise the qualifications of at least thirty majors and the qualifications of at least forty-five captains.

"3. While service with troops in the field is not an essential requirement for selection to the General Staff, special weight should be given to such service, particularly when it has involved service in the presence of an enemy.

"4. In considering the qualifications of an officer, it should be ascertained if the commands to which he has been attached have seen field service and if so, whether or not he participated and if he did not participate, the reasons why should be shown.

"The board made the following selections, which were approved by the Secretary of War:

"Colonels: Ramsay D. Potts, Art. Corps; George S. Anderson, 8th Cav.

"Lieutenant colonel: Ammon A. Augur, 29th Inf.

"Majors: James B. Aleshire, Q.M. Dept., or Carroll A. Devol; Eben Swift, 12th Cav.

"Captains: Stephen L.H. Slocum, 8th Cav.; William Chamberlaine, Art. Corps; Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf.; Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.

"Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones (Cav.), Inspector General's Department, and Major M. F. Waltz (Inf.), Military Secretary's Department, have been selected by a previous board and will be detailed."

It is interesting to note that the board of general officers in making its recommendations for majors could find no difference in the qualifications for General Staff duty of Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M. Dept., and Major Carroll A. Devol, also of the Q.M. Department. The War Department in announcing the names of those officers selected by the board gave the names of both of these officers, but it is understood that Major Devol will be first designated as a General Staff officer because of his recent excellent work during the disaster in San Francisco. This is not in the slightest way a reflection on the qualifications of Major Aleshire, who will also probably be designated for General Staff duty soon.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Lynnan M. Welch, 6th U.S. Inf., who was retired on July 7 for disability incident to the Service, was graduated from West Point June 11, 1897, as an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 24th Infantry and served with that command in Cuba in 1898. He was commissioned second lieutenant March 8, 1898, and went to the 20th Infantry after the Cuban campaign. He was commissioned first lieutenant in March, 1899, and was promoted captain, 6th Infantry, May 28, 1902, and has served in the Philippines.

First Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 10, was appointed a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cavalry from Virginia, Dec. 1, 1899, and reached the grade of first lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901.

Major Hamilton Rowan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from June 30 after thirty-four years of service, was graduated from the Military Academy as a second lieutenant in the 6th Infantry in 1876, and was transferred to the 2d Artillery the following year. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1885, captain in the 1st Artillery in 1899, and major, Artillery Corps, in 1903. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, and is a son of Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, of Civil War fame.

Major Frank Harlow, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired June 30 after thirty years' service, was graduated from West Point in 1879, and was assigned to the 9th Infantry as a second lieutenant. He was transferred to the 1st Artillery in that year; was promoted a first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1899, and major, Artillery Corps, in 1904. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1890.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Erasmus Darwin Leavitt announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Frances, to Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., stationed at Omaha. Miss Leavitt is the daughter of Montana's pioneer physician, and is known as one of the most popular girls in the city. Lieutenant Allen is at present on duty as aide-de-camp to General Wint, of the Department of the Missouri. The nuptials will be an autumn event.

An engagement of much interest, which has just been announced, is that of Miss Gertrude Wallace and Lieut. William Wirt Ballard, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Wallace is the daughter of Postmaster John A. Wallace, of Chester, Pa., one of the leading influential men of the city, and a cousin of Mrs. Hugh Scriven Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, of the Coast Artillery, at Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, July 18, at three o'clock, in St. Paul's church, Chester, Pa.

Cards have been sent out announcing the approaching marriage of Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 5th U.S. Cav., to Miss Grace McKinley at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Miss McKinley is a niece of the late President McKinley and has spent most of her time in the Army with her brother,

Lieut. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav., now at Fort Des Moines.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pamela S. Powers to Contract Surg. Charles H. Stearns, U.S.A. Miss Powers is the sister of Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement W. Howard, of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Ensign Charles Earle Smith, U.S.N.

The engagement of Lieut. S. M. Barlow, 26th Inf., to Miss Mabel Cogley, of Laredo, Texas, has been announced.

Miss Josephine Louise Muhleman, sister of the wife of Capt. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was married at Hannibal, O., July 11, to Mr. O'Key Johnson, McCurdy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. John S. Witcher, U.S.A., retired, who died at Salt Lake, Utah, July 9, was born in Virginia, July 15, 1839, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the 3d West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry in December, 1862. He served throughout the Civil War and was mustered out as lieutenant colonel in May, 1865. He was brevetted colonel of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, and in the final campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, Va., in the spring of 1865, especially at the battle of Ford's Station, Va., and brigadier general of Volunteers at the same time for gallant and meritorious services during the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, and in the final campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, Va. He was appointed a major in the Paymaster's Department in the Regular Army in 1880, and was placed on the retired list in 1899 for disability in the line of duty in 1899. He was given the rank of lieutenant colonel on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service. In the spring of 1865 Lieutenant Colonel Witcher was a member of the West Virginia Legislature, Secretary of State, and a member of the 41st Congress from the Third West Virginia District.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Rucker, U.S.A., retired, died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1906. Aside from service in the Volunteers during the Civil War, he saw a good deal of service with the colored troops on the Western frontier under Gen. Wesley Merritt in the late '60s and early '70s, and was also on duty in the Philippines. General Rucker was born in Illinois Jan. 13, 1842, and enlisted as a private in Captain Barker's Chicago Dragoons in April, 1861. He served with that regiment until August in that year, and then enlisted as a private in the 8th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He served as a private until February, 1864, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in that regiment. He was made a first lieutenant in November of that year, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in April, 1865. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry in January, 1867, was made a first lieutenant six months later, and captain in 1879. He served as regimental quartermaster of the 9th Cavalry from August, 1872, until March, 1879. He became a major in the 4th Cavalry in 1897, was transferred to the 6th Cavalry in 1900, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in February, 1901, and colonel of the 8th Cavalry in September of the same year. He was appointed a brigadier general April 18, 1903, and was retired at his own request the following day. He was buried at the National Cemetery, at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Mrs. Joseph W. Magoffin, mother of the wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th U.S. Cav., died at Governors Island, N.Y., a few days ago.

Mrs. Rucker, wife of Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Fort McKinley, Rizal, P.I., on May 29, 1906, while the Lieutenant was absent in the field. The remains will be brought to the United States for burial, and Lieutenant Rucker will accompany them.

Mrs. W. D. Tyler, mother of the wife of Lieut. D. C. McDonald, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Vancouver, Wash., June 25, 1906.

Mrs. Susan M. Wikoff, a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Easton, Pa., and widow of Gen. Charles A. Wikoff, U.S.A., killed in the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, died in Easton July 4. Her health had been poor for several years, and she never fully recovered from the shock of her husband's death. General Wikoff's body, consigned to the grave with special military honors on the part of the Government, now lies in the Easton cemetery, and beside it on July 7 was placed that of his devoted wife.

Gun. Jern Gaskins, U.S.N., retired, who died at Portsmouth, Va., June 14, was a native of Virginia and entered the Navy in April, 1857. He was placed on the retired list in March, 1895.

Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, the leader of the Irish Brigade in the Civil War, died suddenly July 5 from heart disease at her home in Milton Road, Rye, aged seventy-six. She was a descendant of the Townsend family which received a grant of land embracing nearly all of what is now Orange County. Her grandfather forged the chain which was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point during the Revolutionary War to prevent British vessels from going to Albany. He was the owner of the Sterling Iron Works, which manufactured the first steel rail in this country. While going up the Missouri River in 1867 General Meagher disappeared one night from the deck of the steamer, and was not seen again. Mrs. Meagher spent sixty-seven days patrolling the river in the hope of recovering his body.

Major General Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan, died June 6. He went to Japan in 1885, stayed there three years, reorganized the Japanese army and wrote a noted book on tactics. The Emperor of Japan conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sacred Treasure on General Meckel after the battle of Mukden.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department July 7 from Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., dated at Banff, British Columbia, saying that Naval Constr. Joseph J. Woodward, U.S.N., of the Board of Inspection and Survey, died suddenly from heart disease on a train of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Field, near Banff on July 6. Naval Constructor Woodward was on his way to Seattle, Wash., on official business in connection with the Government trial of the first-class battleship Nebraska, built at the shipyard of Moran Brothers, Seattle. The trial of that vessel was to be conducted by the Board of Inspection and Survey, the members of which were on their way to Seattle. Naval Constructor Woodward was a native of Pennsylvania and entered the Service in

June, 1877. He stood No. 2 in his grade, and was one of the leading men of his profession, and had much to do with the designing and building of the modern American Navy. He received a post graduate course at the celebrated French Government schools, the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole du Genie Maritime. After his return to this country he had been steadily engaged in important work for the Navy. He was assistant constructor at the New York Navy Yard when the original Maine was built. He also had to do with the designing of the Brooklyn and the Iowa and other smaller vessels. Later on, as superintending constructor at Newport News, he supervised the building of the Kearsarge and the Kentucky and many other ships. Since 1901 he had been a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. He leaves a wife and one child.

Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A., retired, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 4, was appointed from Virginia as a second lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry Oct. 1, 1873, and after taking part in many Indian fights was promoted as a first lieutenant, May 26, 1886, for disability in the line of duty. On Oct. 2, 1890, he was appointed captain of Cavalry. He resided at 421 South 44th street, Philadelphia, and held positions in many military societies of the Revolution. He was also secretary of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.

Mrs. James Tanner, mother of Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 4th U.S. Inf., died at Helena, Mont., June 29.

Mr. M. B. Cox, father of Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., July 5.

After a brief illness, Mrs. Frederick Steele Bubb, wife of Mr. Frederick Steele Bubb, eldest son of Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., died at Huntington, Ore., Saturday, June 30.

Mrs. R. H. Gardner, of Wakefield, R.I., mother of Cadet C. H. Gardner, West Point, N.Y., 1905, died very suddenly, July 3, at her home, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Members of Cadet Gardner's class who have met his mother will regret to learn of his sad bereavement.

Philip Wythe Mallory, eldest son of Major and Mrs. John S. Mallory, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., July 7, aged fifteen years. The funeral took place from St. John's church, Hampton, Va., Sunday afternoon, July 8, at 5 o'clock, Rev. Reverdy Estill, D.D., rector of the church, officiating, with a full vested choir assisting. The pallbearers were Messrs. Louis Heffelfinger, S. Reid Chisman, Woodfin Booker, Ashton Wray, J. M. Willis, jr., and R. A. Holt; the first four being kinsmen of the dead boy and the last two sons of boyhood friends of the bereaved father, Major Mallory.

The funeral of Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, who died while on his way to the Pacific coast, will be held in Washington, D.C., on July 14, the interment being in Arlington Cemetery. The pallbearers selected are Rear Admiral C. R. Roelker, Capt. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Constrs. J. H. Linnard and D. W. Taylor, Col. C. H. Luchheimer, Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. Louis Nixon and Mr. C. E. Weller.

Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, who was shot July 11, supposedly by a sailor of the battleship Otchakoff, died July 12 without having regained consciousness.

Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., July 13. He was born in New York and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1867. We reserve a more extended notice for another week.

PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. F. Thorp are at the Elms, Beach Bluff, Mass., for the summer.

Among the Americans at Homburg are Mrs. George B. McClellan, mother of the Mayor of New York.

A son, John Davenport Landers, was born to the wife of Lieut. H. L. Landers, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J., July 3.

A son, William Ross Currie, was born to the wife of Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 6.

The Ministry of Victoria entertained Capt. Nathan Sargent, U.S.N., and the officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore at dinner July 6.

Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Blue, U.S.N., and little son have left Norfolk, Va., for a camping trip in Maine and later will visit relatives in South Carolina.

Mrs. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 8th U.S. Cav., is visiting her father and mother, Major and Mrs. Merrill, U.S.A., retired, at Jasper, Ga.

Capt. R. G. Davenport, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command the battleship Georgia when commissioned.

The winners in the tennis tournament, held at the Country Club of Pittsfield, Mass., on July 4, were Lieut. Edward W. Wilderick and Mr. T. S. Knight. The prizes were silver loving cups.

William J. Bryan was the guest at luncheon in London, England, July 8, of Major John H. Beacom, U.S.A., the United States military attaché, to meet R. B. Haldane, the Secretary of War.

Mail for Mrs. James Regan, widow of Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., will always reach her at post office Box 338, Sacket Harbor, N.Y. Miss Regan is visiting her brother, Lieut. J. Regan, 14th Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Junior officers of the U.S.S. Kentucky on Thursday evening, July 5, gave a dinner on board at Norfolk, Va. Those present were Mrs. Harry Biscoe, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Margaret Edwards, of New York; Midshipmen Pegram, Towers, Doherty and Walker.

A despatch from Caracas, July 8, says: "Vice-President Gomez to-day transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last. There is general contentment among the people. Internal stability is thus confirmed."

A daughter, Helen Ryan Gardiner, was born to the wife of Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner, U.S.N., on July 10, at 58 Arbor Way, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Gardiner was formerly Miss Helen Thornton Ryan, youngest daughter of the late Comdr. George P. Ryan, U.S.N.

Btsn. James Glass, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Isaacs were married at Portland, Ore., June 25. The bride, who was given away by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., was crowned in a handsome crepe de Chine trimmed with Valenciennes lace. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses tied with large bows of tulle. The matron of honor was Mrs. J. E. Reed, wife of Paymr's Clerk J. E. Reed, U.S.N. Father H. J. McDevitt officiated at the ceremony. The best man was Carpenter Thomas B. Casey, U.S.N.

Lieut. J. M. Fulton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., registered at Hotel Breslin, New York city, July 6.

The friends of Major Charles McCawley, U.S.M.C., are glad to learn that he is much improved. He has been suffering from typhoid fever.

The Misses Mariane and Helen Aluiz, daughters of the late Major William E. Aluiz, U.S.A., are visiting Miss Helen Buchanan at Annapolis, Md.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey have arrived from Honolulu, and are visiting Gen. C. F. Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., has recovered from a recent illness and has left Washington, D.C., and joined her mother, Mrs. Knapp, of St. Louis, Mo., at Watch Hill, R.I.

Miss Mary Belle Elliott and Miss Gwendolen Overton, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Beatrice Thayer, of Boston, are spending a few months at Fort Apache, Ariz., with Mrs. Sebree-Smith and her son, Lieut. S. D. Smith, 5th Cav.

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan entertained at dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 28. Covers were laid for eight and those present were Lieut. and Mrs. F. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. McNeely, Miss Margaret Denise Mahan.

Col. and Mrs. George LeRoy Brown, U.S.A., gave a most delightful reception on Friday evening, July 6, at their quarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Lorenzo W. Cook. It was with sincere regret that the members of the garrison, especially of the 26th Infantry, bade their guests farewell. The Cooks left Sunday morning for California.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., and their son Charles, will be with Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miner, at 651 St. John avenue, Pasadena, Cal., during the three months that Lieutenant Johnson will spend at the maneuver camp at Austin, Texas. They have been stationed at Fort Brown, Texas.

The wife of E. H. Conger, our former Minister to China, is reported to be about to erect a house at Pasadena, Cal., with the proceeds of the sale of a rug for which she paid \$90 to a Chinaman in the streets of Peking and afterwards sold for \$7,000 to a Chicago man, who discovered that it was an excellent piece of weaving, of the finest texture and a masterpiece of art.

Mrs. and Miss Bubb, wife and daughter of Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., have been called to Huntington, Ore., by the death of the wife of General Bubb's oldest son, Frederick Steele Bubb. Mrs. Frederick Bubb leaves two little boys between the ages of four and six years. Mr. Bubb's mother and sister will remain with him until General Bubb returns to St. Paul from the encampment at Chickamauga Park.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending July 11, were the following: Capt. Ira A. Shimer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shimer and child; Col. E. B. Fuller, U.S.A.; Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A.; Medical Director John C. Wise, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. P. Hasson, Capt. S. F. Bottoms, and Lieut. G. A. McElroy, U.S.A., and Mrs. McElroy; Gen. S. L. Woodward, U.S.A.; Pay Inspector T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, 9th U.S. Cav., will be placed on the retired list on his own application after more than thirty-eight years' service, to take effect Oct. 1 next. Colonel Tutherly is from New Hampshire and was graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1872, as a second lieutenant, being assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He also served as major, 11th Cavalry, and in the Inspector General's Department. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in June, 1905, and has been stationed recently at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis.

Gen. Samuel E. Merwin, a retired banker of New Haven, has given \$500 as a nucleus for a monument which he proposes to erect to the memory of his friend, the late Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U.S.A. General Terry was captain of the New Haven Grays and responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops. He was made colonel of the Second Connecticut Volunteers. Later he was appointed to the Regular Army, rising to the rank of major general. Aside from his gallant Civil War service, General Terry took part in extensive campaigns against hostile Indians.

Edward Biddle Latch, an officer on the retired list of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, now residing at Academy, Montgomery county, Pa., is the editor and proprietor of a monthly magazine called "The Greater Light," the mission of which is to expound the peculiar views upon religious subjects of its editor, who is the author of ten published and nearly as many unpublished works of a similar character. Chief Engineer Latch is particularly strong on statistics. In his last number, for example, he tells us that the "Euphratic race" was created about the year B.C. 29789, and perished through the agency of volcanic eruption and earthquake about the year B.C. 21414. The years of the "Hiddekelic" race are 11224; those of the "Pisonic Age," 2069, and the years of the "Gihonic Age," 11,224. It is well to be exact in such matters. As we are not well versed in history so ancient as this, we are not able to dispute these figures.

The Vermonter, a magazine published at White River Junction, Vt., publishes a biography of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N. It contains two excellent likenesses of the Admiral, a portrait of the late Senator Morrell who, when a Representative in Congress, appointed Clark to the Naval Academy; a picture of the old Constitution, a group picture of George T. Davis, Francis Augustus Cook and Charles Edgar Clark when midshipmen at the Naval Academy in 1863, and a group picture of these same officers taken in 1905. Characterizing Admiral Clark the writer of this article, Charles Spooner Forbes, says: "Admiral Clark was one of the many thousands of brave and patriotic Northern boys who faithfully and devotedly served their country in its hour of need and rendered efficient service to the Union cause. He is an excellent type of the American sailor whose courage, gallantry, judgment and seamanship has made the United States Navy respected and honored throughout the world. A proper and just estimate of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark must reflect his many sided nature and his qualities of heart and mind. His noble life sets a high example for the youth of this country to emulate. He is modest and dutiful, decisive and resourceful, a warm friend, with the man's high courage and the gay jollity of the boy. It can truly be said of him as Sir Lancelot said of Sir Gawain: 'He was the kindest man that ever ate in hall of ladies, and the sternest man to a mortal foe that ever set spear in rest'."

Mrs. Guy V. Henry and Mr. W. Seton Henry have gone to the White Mountains for the summer.

Rear Admiral Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur have arrived at Narragansett Pier, R.I., from Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Contract Dental Surgeon G. H. Casaday, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., July 3.

A daughter, Catharine Crose, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., at Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th U.S. Cav., are receiving congratulations on the birth July 5 of a son, Rudolph E. Smyser, jr.

Senator W. Murray Crane and Miss Josephine Boardman, sister of Miss Mabel Boardman, of the Red Cross Society, were married on July 10 at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

General and Mrs. Royal T. Frank, with their daughter, Mrs. John T. Martin and infant, have closed their Washington home and gone to Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Balloons were first used for war purposes in the year 1794, when the French army made use of one for the purpose of taking observations of the Austrian forces at Marengo.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, son-in-law and daughter of the late Colonel Schenck, U.S.A., are spending the month of July at the Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop, Mass.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., has been appointed a member of the Policyholders' Committee in connection with the affairs of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Societies.

Mrs. Gardner, wife of the late Col. Clinton Gardner, has arrived in Rochester, N.Y., where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Broadhead, wife of Mr. George Broadhead, at their home in Goodman street.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder and Miss Pauline Magruder, of Washington, D.C., have been visiting Lieut. L. B. Magruder, U.S.A., at his post, Fort Totten, L.I., and are now at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J.

Dr. Harold Corbusier, who was until recently an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., has taken up his residence in Plainfield, N.J., and entered upon private practice. Doctor and Mrs. Corbusier are now at home at 921 Watchung avenue.

Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, U.S.N., recently ordered from Mare Island to the Puget Sound yard at Bremerton, Wash., as general storekeeper, relieving Paymaster Balthis, arrived June 30. Paymaster Balthis has left for his home in the East.

The marriage of Lieut. W. R. R. Leach, R.N., his Majesty's ship Victory, younger son of Major Gen. E. Leach, C.B., and Mrs. Leach, and Glwadys, second daughter of Graham Graham-Parry, late of Cobham, Va., U.S.A., was solemnized recently, very quietly, at Christ church, Westminster, England.

Orders issued from the War Department assign Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., to the command of the Department of the Visayas, P.I., with headquarters at Iloilo, and Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, recently promoted from colonel of the 1st Infantry to the command of the brigade camp established at Camp Stotsenburg, in Luzon. Both of the officers named are now in the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, nee Nalle, have returned from their wedding trip and are spending a few weeks in Washington, D.C., where they are being extensively entertained. Mrs. Ellis is a Washington girl, and very popular with the Southern set of that city. Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis will leave the last of the week for American Lake, Washington, where Lieutenant Ellis will join his troop in time for summer maneuvers.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has decided to take a two weeks' vacation, beginning Saturday July 14. Accompanied by Mrs. Bonaparte, he will leave Baltimore on the despatch boat Dolphin for Hudson City, N.Y., where he will board a train for Lenox, Mass., where Mrs. Bonaparte will spend the remainder of the summer. The Secretary will return to Washington on Aug. 1 to enable Assistant Secretary Newberry to take his vacation.

A correspondent of Vanity Fair tells the following story concerning the reported resignation of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy: "During the visit of their Majesties and the Prince and Princess of Wales to Athens, a misunderstanding occurred over the matter of salutes, and a second mistake was in the directions as to the dress to be worn by the English naval officers who landed. Their visit to Athens was understood to be private, and they appeared in frock coats and tall hats instead of uniform. This the Greek officials considered as wanting in respect, complaints being made to the British Admiralty on this score and explanations being demanded by them from the English admiral. The latter, as a pure formality, intimated his willingness to resign his command if he were considered to be in any way to blame. It is hardly necessary to add that this proposal was not accepted."

Edward H. Martin, formerly a second lieutenant in the 5th U.S. Artillery, who was dismissed from the Army Aug. 10, 1900, after trial by a G.C.M., was arrested in New York city July 11 on a charge of burglary, and was held in \$1,500 bail. Martin was found by Patrolman Larkin early in the morning lying in the hallway of the top floor of No. 872 Third avenue a few moments after Barnett Miller, who has a drug store at No. 874 Third avenue, shouted to the patrolman that a burglar was in his store. Miller sleeps in a rear room of the store, and declared that he was awakened by a man rifling his coat pockets. He jumped out of bed and ran to another room, where he shouted for the police. Patrolman Larkin says he hurried to the store and saw a man getting out of a rear window. Another patrolman went to his aid, and after a search of the adjoining premises they found Martin on the top floor of No. 874, apparently asleep. Larkin said he found a bit and brace in the hallway where the prisoner was lying. Martin stoutly denied the charge. He said he was drunk. In 1900, while Martin was under court martial, it was brought out that he was the husband of Gussie McKee, known as "the Queen of the Pool Rooms." Soon afterward Mrs. Martin was indicted for running a poolroom in Eighth avenue. In 1901 Martin was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff for passing a forged check on the Gorham Manufacturing Company. While serving this sentence his wife began divorce proceedings on the ground that he was married before she met him. She died while the case was pending. Martin was graduated from West Point in April, 1898, and was assigned to the 21st Infantry. He was transferred to the 5th Artillery in December of the same year.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Hunt, U.S.N., on July 9, at Burlington, N.J.

The wife of Capt. J. A. Ruggles, Art. Corps, U.S.A., gave birth to a son at Lyons, N.Y., July 3.

Col. J. C. Scantling, U.S.A., and wife will visit friends in Binghamton, N.Y., during July and August.

Emperor William has appointed King Haakon, of Norway, an honorary admiral of the German navy.

Sir Henry Montagu Hozier, who has been secretary of Lloyd's for thirty-two years, has resigned that position.

The chair in Tibetan created by the University College, London, is filled by Lieutenant Colonel Waddell, I.M.S.

A photograph of Mrs. L. L. Reamey, wife of Rear Admiral Reamey, U.S.N., was published in the American Spectator on June 30.

Mrs. Fraser, wife of Dr. Walter Fraser, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, will visit relatives and friends in Salt Lake City and California during the summer.

Cond. S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in connection with the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and ordered to command the Colorado.

The Secretary of War has approved the application for retirement, on Oct. 2 next, after more than forty years' service, of Col. William M. Wallace, of the 15th Cavalry.

Comdr. C. A. Gove, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and ordered to command the cruiser Milwaukee when commissioned.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., was on July 12 ordered from duty as commander of the third squadron, Atlantic Fleet, on board the Minneapolis, and directed to proceed to his home.

Capt. Frank K. Fergusson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of the torpedo planter Colonel George Armistead, relieving 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., temporarily assigned to these duties.

Mrs. Robert Buchanan Beale, nee Summerhayes, is spending a few weeks with her parents on the Island of Nantucket. Mr. Beale expects to spend a part of August there, and return to Schenectady with Mrs. Beale about Aug. 20.

Secretary of War William H. Taft was in Detroit for a few minutes on July 11 on his way to Put in Bay, and is quoted in a despatch from Detroit to the New York Sun as denying with much emphasis that he was a Presidential candidate.

Gens. Oswald H. Ernst and Alexander Mackenzie, U. S.A., left Washington July 11 for Buffalo, where they will attend the hearing Secretary Taft is to conduct for representatives of power companies desiring to take water from Niagara river.

The Army transport Sheridan, Captain Peabody, which sailed for Manila July 5, is carrying \$11,000,000, all in paper money, in addition to a shipment of silver to the value of \$30,000. Lieut. C. S. Tarlton, U.S.A., and thirty men are guarding the treasure.

Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Art. Corps, U.S.A., leaves Fort Schuyler, N.Y., in a few days to go to the hospital to undergo a surgical operation that will keep him in bed for about three weeks or a month. After this he will report at the Artillery School as a student on Aug. 28, at Fort Monroe, Va.

George D. Meikeljohn, ex-member of Congress from Nebraska, and Assistant Secretary of War under President McKinley, announced on July 12 from his home at Fullerton, Neb., his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator for Nebraska at the coming State convention.

Major G. F. Downey, U.S.A., and wife and children, Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st U.S. Inf., and Lieut. R. E. Treadwell and wife, Philippine Scouts, who were booked to leave San Francisco July 5 for Manila, did not sail. With these exceptions the list of passengers was as published in our issue of July 7, page 1254.

Secretary of State Root and party, including Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Governor and Mrs. Winthrop, Capt. C. McR. Winslow, U.S.N., went on a fifty-mile automobile trip at Porto Rico July 10 over the famous military road. Mr. Root afterward reviewed the Porto Rico Regiment and expressed his admiration for the appearance of the soldiers.

Major Alfred M. Palmer, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., retired June 30, after more than thirty-nine years of service, entered the Army as a private in the 5th Artillery April 22, 1867, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 24th Infantry in 1880. He was made a first lieutenant in 1886, and became a captain in the Quartermaster's Department in 1897. He was promoted a major in 1903.

The engagement is reported of Barbara Krupp, the younger daughter of the late owner of the great iron works, to Baron Tilo von Wilmowski, son of the Governor of Prussian Saxony. Fräulein Barbara, although not so rich as her sister Bertha, is presumably worth \$12,500,000. Her sister's fortune is estimated at \$150,000,000, one-half of which represents the value of the Krupp works at Essen.

Ensign C. E. Landram was honorably discharged from the Navy this week, having failed, in his second examination for promotion, to qualify professionally and morally. Capt. Robert McM. Dutton, of the Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of major, because of his failure to qualify physically for promotion. His disability was incident to the Service, which permits of his retiring with the rank of major.

Mrs. William A. Mann, of Washington, wife of Major William A. Mann, U.S.A., a passenger on the American Line steamship Friesland, which arrived at New York July 9, from Liverpool, became critically ill with pleuropneumonia on the voyage. Major Mann, who came from Washington to meet her, was apprised of her condition by a wireless message and was at the pier with an ambulance. She was hurried to the Presbyterian Hospital, where her condition was said to be grave.

Capt. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., recently detached from the command of the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to the command of the station at Norfolk, Va., arrived at the navy yard July 16, in company with Mrs. Berry. Captain Berry was received by Rear Admiral Harrington and officers of the station on his arrival. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrington left Norfolk July 7 for Pine Beach, where the Admiral, it is understood, has made arrangements to spend some time.

Among those killed in train wreck, July 1, at Salisbury, England, were Mrs. Walter Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith, and Mr. Gerard Smith, all of Dayton, O. Mrs. Smith and her children were sister, niece and nephew of Mrs. Louisa M. Rogers, wife of Capt. H. B. Rogers, of the Revenue Cutter Service, and sailed on the last trip of

the American Line steamer New York for a summer trip in Europe, when so suddenly stopped by the frightful accident. This is the fifth death in Mrs. Rogers's family during the present year, her mother and brother having died since Jan. 1, and she has the sympathy of a large circle of friends both in and out of the Services.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte will leave Baltimore July 14 on the gunboat Dolphin for a short cruise to Hudson, N.Y. It was stated at the Navy Department that after leaving Hudson Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte will go by rail to Lenox, Mass., where Mrs. Bonaparte will spend the remainder of the summer. Secretary Bonaparte will return to Washington on Aug. 1 and remain until Aug. 15, when he will return to Lenox. During the absence of Secretary Bonaparte from Washington, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who is now away on his vacation, will act as Secretary of the Navy.

Among the observances of Independence Day at the Presidio of San Francisco, may be mentioned a very interesting and appropriate "National Service" held at the chapel, service at the General Hospital on Wednesday evening, July 4, and a similar service held at the Protestant Chapel, Artillery post, on Thursday evening, July 5. The Rev. S. R. Wood, minister of the Protestant Chapel, conducted both services. The devotions were in keeping with the day. The national colors were draped over the pulpit and the floral decorations consisted of great clusters of red, white and blue flowers.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JULY 12, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, A.C.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Apple, A.C.

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., detailed general recruiting service, to Columbus Barracks, for duty.

Second Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, A.C., transferred from 63d Co., C.A., to unassigned list.

The following officers are ordered to camps of instructions as indicated, and will report Aug. 1, for duty:

At Fort Riley: Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Capt. Henry Eames, 10th Inf.; Capt. John D. Long, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Cooke, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. K. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.

At Mount Gretna, Pa.: Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf.; Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th Inf.; Alden C. Knowles, 18th Inf.; Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf.; Shelby C. Leasure, 20th Inf.

At Chickamauga Park: Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E.; Walter H. Smith, 8th Cav.; John B. Barnes, Inf.

Near Austin: Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Standford, 2d Inf.; Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.; Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav.

Near Fort D. A. Russell: Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., and Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kerr Triggs, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, Inf. Captain Long and Lieutenants Mayo, Barnard, Cooke and McCabe will remain at Fort Riley until Oct. 1 and report to commandant for instructions in school.

At Chickamauga Park: Capt. William Simons, 6th Inf.; Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf.; Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilson B. Burt, 5th Inf.; Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., and Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison: Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav.; Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., and Joseph P. Janda, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav.

At Fort Riley: Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf.; First Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav.; Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf.; James J. Mayer, 24th Inf.

Near Fort D. A. Russell: Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf.; John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; John G. Workizer, 2d Inf.; Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf.

At Mount Gretna: Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; Perry L. Miller, 14th Inf.; Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav.; Lawrence S. Miles, A.C., and Romulus F. Walton, 6th Inf.

At American Lake: Capt. Edward Kimmel, A.C.

G.O. 106, JUNE 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Amends the following paragraphs of the Army Regulations: 266, 720, 1242, 1313, 1330, 1372, 1373 and 1507.

The following paragraphs are amended from July 1, 1906: 1232, 1235, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505 and 1508.

The following paragraphs are amended to take effect Sept. 1, 1906: 208, 249, 271, 272, 301, 828, 1076, 1077.

Paragraphs 754 and 765, Subsistence Manual, are also amended.

G.O. 120, JULY 3, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces that an examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Sept. 10, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail as captains, for a period of four years, in the Ordnance Department.

Eligible officers who desire the detail should make application to their respective division commanders through the proper military channels.

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on March 4, 1907, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail as captains and first lieutenants, for a period of four years, in the Ordnance Department.

Eligible officers who desire the detail should make application to their respective division commanders through the proper military channels.

Officers who have already served in the Ordnance Department will not be required to take an examination, but they are authorized to inform the Military Secretary of any matters of record in the Ordnance Department or elsewhere which they would like to have considered by the board for making recommendations for selections with reference to their applications. The order also gives the character of the examination.

G.O. 123, JULY 5, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., will proceed to Iloilo, P.I., and assume command of the Department of the Visayas.

Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to the command of Camp Stotsenburg, P.I.

G.O. 124, JULY 5, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. I, G.O. No. 78, W.D., April 18, 1906, relating to the transfer to the Subsistence Department of bake ovens and appurtenances thereto, field ranges and field bread ovens, is hereby rescinded.

II. Publishes additional regulations for the government of the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.

III. Announces the boundary of the military reservation of Fort Caswell, N.C.

G.O. 125, JULY 9, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of G.O. No. 110, W.D., June 18, 1906, as directs one half of Co. A, Signal Corps, to attend the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., is modified so as to direct the entire company to attend the camp.

II. The following act of Congress is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An Act Providing Medals for Certain Persons.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to procure a bronze medal, with suitable device, to be presented to each of the several officers and enlisted men and families of such as may be dead, who, having volunteered and enlisted under the call of the President for the war with Spain, served beyond the term of their enlistment to help to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and who subsequently received an honorable discharge from the Army of the United States, or who died prior to such discharge.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect. Approved June 29, 1906.

III. The following named institutions, arranged alphabetically, are announced as the six whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge: Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

ASSIGNMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

G.O. 127, JULY 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the assignment to corps, regiments, and other organizations of cadet graduates of the U.S.M.A. These assignments appeared in our issue of July 7, Page 1254, but as the assignments to the Artillery Corps did not then give the batteries or companies to which officers were assigned, we give them herewith:

To be second lieutenants.

10. Cadet George Milburn Morrow, jr., to the 30th Battery, F.A.

12. Cadet James Wilson Riley to the 25th Battery, F.A.

13. Cadet Lloyd Patzloff Horsfall to the 1st Battery, F.A.

14. Cadet Charles Gearhart Mettler to the 23d Battery, F.A.

15. Cadet Charles Bhaer Gatewood to the 54th Co., C.A.

16. Cadet Joseph Halley Pelot to the 8th Battery, F.A.

17. Cadet Morgan Lewis Brett to the 83d Co., C.A.

19. Cadet Henry Walter Torney to the 54th Co., C.A., as attached.

20. Cadet Forrest Estey Williford to the 27th Battery, F.A.

21. Cadet James Syer Bradshaw to the 19th Battery, F.A.

22. Cadet Earl McFarland to the 12th Battery, F.A.

23. Cadet Joseph Andrew Green to the 54th Co., C.A.

24. Cadet Alexander Garland Pendleton to the 73d Co., C.A.

28. Cadet John Cleves Henderson to the 27th Battery, F.A.

30. Cadet Harold Wood Huntley to the 3d Battery, F.A.

33. Cadet Walter Marantette Wilhelm to the 17th Battery, F.A.

34. Cadet Edward White Wildrick to the 18th Battery, F.A.

35. Cadet Walter Edward Donahue to the 76th Co., C.A.

37. Cadet Alexander Garfield Gillespie to the 54th Co., C.A., as attached.

45. Cadet Edwin DeLand Smith to the 43d Co., C.A.

47. Cadet John Sedgwick Pratt to the 88th Co., C.A.

The officers assigned to the Cavalry and Infantry arms will be assigned to troops and companies by their regimental commanders.

The officers assigned to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the departure of the United States transport sailing Sept. 25, 1906, from San Francisco, Cal., on which transport they will proceed to Manila, P.I., en route to their respective stations in the Philippines Division. They will apply at once to the Quartermaster General of the Army for transportation on the transport specified.

The officers assigned to organizations in the United States and Alaska will join the stations of the organizations to which they have been, or may be assigned.

The officers herein assigned are required to be within the continental limits of the United States on Sept. 12, 1906, and will start, not later than that date, for the respective places at which they are directed to report.

CIRCULAR 36, JUNE 30, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Precedence of Regiments and Corps.—At ceremonies the position of companies or detachments of the Signal Corps, if dismounted, will be as laid down in Par. 6, Army Regulations, viz:

"On the right of the command to which they are attached." If mounted, they will form on the other flank. If both Engineers and Signal Corps troops are together, the former, for ceremonies, will form on the right of the latter.

2. Construction of Infantry Drill Regulations.—The fourth rule in Par. 54, Infantry Drill Regulations, is construed to mean that the piece is carried habitually locked when the rifle is actually carried by the man, as at drill, on post, etc. At other times the piece will be kept unlocked. The cocking and locking of the piece will be effected when detachments, details, etc., are first formed in connection with the opening of the chamber and examination of the magazine prescribed in the first rule of Par. 54; and similarly the trigger will be pulled on the empty chamber and the piece left unlocked just before the detail, etc., is dismissed.

3. Revolvers for Officers.—As it is the intention of the Department to adopt a new hand weapon to replace the revolver now in use, officers of the Army not now provided with a revolver need not purchase one until a new type and model shall have been adopted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen. Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 45, JULY 7, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned within the division:

(Telegram.) "War Department, Washington, July 6, 1906.

"Commanding General, Atlantic Division.

"Referring to indorsement this office twenty-eighth ultimo, referring to you copy letter from Quartermaster General relative to methods incurring indebtedness of liquidation same in connection with maneuvers camps, in which letter it was stated that appropriation Army transportation, barracks and quarters only will be utilized, Secretary of War directs you be informed that Comptroller of Treasury has just rendered decision which will necessitate expenditures being made in accordance with provisions of general appropriations for the Army. Instruct quartermasters accordingly. Acknowledge.

"McCAIN, Military Secretary."

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 46, JULY 11, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned within the Division.

"The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, July 10, 1906.

"The Commanding General, Northern Division, St. Louis, Mo. "Sir: Referring to the inquiries contained in letter of the commanding general, Department of Dakota, which was forwarded by your indorsement of the twenty-fifth ultimo, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you as follows:

"1. A band should have an individual figure of merit.

"2. Trumpeters and musicians should be included in making up the individual figure of merit of their respective organizations.

"3. The band should be reported as an organization for pistol practice, and the percentage attained should be included in the figures for the regiment and post.

"4. The post non-commissioned staff being authorized, but not required to fire, only such members of it as fire should be included in computing the individual figure of merit of a post.

"Very respectfully,

"F. C. AINSWORTH, The Military Secretary."

G.O. 59, JUNE 28, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Cos. C, D, E and F, 14th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty in San Francisco on July 2, 1906, and as soon after that date as practicable will return to their proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Co. L, 22d Inf., will stand relieved from its present duty on July 2, 1906, and will then be reported to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

CIR. 15, JULY 10, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Upon a question as to whether guns and equipments for machine gun platoon, under G.O. No. 113, W.D., 1906, will be issued without requisition the Chief of Ordnance states:

"Machine guns and equipment for machine gun platoon will be issued only upon requisition."

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 18, JULY 5, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 12th Cavalry and 17th Infantry having been ordered to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., by marching, for the purpose of instruction, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the posts affected will leave at their permanent stations during the absence of the regular garrison, for the purpose of maintaining the stations, not to exceed fifteen per cent. of the enlisted force, including the sick, and the number of line officers to be selected by them not exceeding three.

G.O. 40, JULY 6, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

One company of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to be designated by the battalion commander, will proceed by rail from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as soon as practicable, to the camp of instruction, Fort Riley Reservation, Kas., for duty.

G. O. 29, JUNE 29, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The commanding generals of the military departments of this division will, under the specific instructions already given them, concentrate troops and materiel at the several camps in this division, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

To the Camp at American Lake, Washington: The 7th Infantry—entire, from Forts Harrison, Missoula and Assiniboine. The 2d Cavalry—Headquarters, band and 1 squadron, from Fort Assiniboine.

To the Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis: The 28th Infantry—Headquarters and 10 companies, from Fort Snelling. The 2d Cavalry—1 squadron from Fort Snelling.

To the Camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming: The 28th Infantry—2 companies, from Fort Lincoln. The 6th Cavalry—2 troops, from Fort Keogh.

To the camp at Fort Riley, Kas.: The 10th and 30th Batteries, Field Art., from Fort Snelling.

These troops will be routed as follows: From Fort William Henry Harrison, by marching to Ravalli; thence by rail, via N. P. R. R., to leave post July 25. From Fort Missoula, by marching to Hope, Idaho; thence by rail, via N. P. R. R., to leave post July 25. From Fort Assiniboine, by marching to Helena, Mont.; thence by rail, via N. P. R. R., to leave post: Infantry, July 20; Cavalry, July 25. From Fort Snelling, by rail to Chicago; thence by marching. Cavalry by boat or rail to Rock Island, Ill.; thence by marching. Artillery by rail to Omaha, Neb.; thence by marching. From Fort Lincoln, by rail to Alliance, Neb.; thence by marching. From Fort Keogh, by rail to Crawford, Neb. These troops will join the Headquarters and troops of the 6th Cavalry from Fort Meade, at Fort Robinson, and the consolidated force will march thence to camp under command of the senior officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

To the Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis: The 4th Infantry—Headquarters and 2 battalions, from Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady. The 27th Infantry—entire, from Fort Sheridan. The 14th and 21st Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Sheridan.

These troops will be routed as follows: From Fort Thomas, by marching the entire distance, via Brookville and Rushville, Ind. To leave post July 7. From Fort Wayne, by rail to Columbus, Ohio; thence by marching. From Fort Brady, by boat to Chicago; thence by marching. From Fort Sheridan, by marching the entire distance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

To the Camp at Fort Riley, Kans.: The 18th Infantry—entire, from Fort Leavenworth. The 30th Infantry—Headquarters and 8 companies, from Fort Crook. The 2d Cavalry—1 squadron, from Fort Riley. The 9th Cavalry—Headquarters and 2 squadrons, from Forts Riley and Leavenworth. The 11th Cavalry—entire, from Fort Des Moines.

The 13th Cavalry—1 squadron, from Fort Riley. The 2d, 7th (horse), 20th (horse), 22d and 25th Batteries, Field Artillery—entire, from Fort Riley. The 11th (siege), 16th (siege), and 29th Batteries, Field Artillery: the 3d Battalion of Engineers, and one-half of Company A, Signal Corps—from Fort Leavenworth.

To the Camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: The 11th Infantry—entire, from Fort D. A. Russell. The 6th Cavalry—Headquarters and 8 troops, from Fort Meade. The 10th Cavalry—Headquarters and 10 troops, from Fort Robinson and Mackenzie. The 12th and 19th Batteries, Field Artillery—from Fort D. A. Russell. One-half a company, Signal Corps—from Fort Omaha.

To the Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis: One company, Signal Corps—from Fort Omaha.

These troops will be routed as follows: From Fort Leavenworth, by marching; to cover about 200 miles for infantry and 250 for cavalry and field artillery. From Fort Crook, by marching the entire distance. From Fort Des Moines, by rail. (To start on Aug. 18.) From Fort D. A. Russell, by marching the entire distance.

From Fort Meade, by rail to Whitney, Neb.; thence by marching. From Fort Robinson, by marching the entire distance; to start when joined by the troops from Fort Mackenzie. From Fort Mackenzie, by rail to Crawford, Neb., to join the Headquarters of their regiment at Fort Robinson; thence by marching.

From Fort Omaha: Troops for Camp at Fort Riley, by marching the entire distance. Troops for Camp near Fort D. A. Russell, by marching to Kearney, Nebraska; thence by rail. Troops for Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, by rail to Springfield, Ill.; thence by marching.

The troops at Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Riley (less such organizations as may be designated to proceed direct to the camp for duty incident to the preparation thereof, unloading, sheltering and guarding of materiel shipped direct from depots or from stations of troops and arriving in advance of said troops), will make a practice march of about 20 miles for infantry and 250 miles for cavalry and field artillery, terminating at their proper camps on or about Aug. 1. Route of march to be selected by post commanders, subject to approval of the Department Commander.

Unless especially excepted, all troops specified will leave their several stations on July 15, 1906, and will be relieved from duty at the camps in time to reach the same upon return on October 15, 1906.

The camps will be named as follows:

Camp of Instruction at Fort Riley, Kans. Camp of Instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Camp of Instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

G.O. 30, JUNE 30, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The requirements of G.O. 25, c.s., from these headquarters, as to stations of the 25th Infantry, is modified to conform to those of G.O. No. 117, W.D., June 23, 1906.

In providing for the transportation of this regiment and its heavy baggage, the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, will observe and comply with the requirements of the War Department order cited.

By command of Lieutenant General Corbin:

HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 31, JULY 3, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. No. 110, c.s., W.D., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of

Dakota, during the absence of its permanent commander at the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

HENRY C. CORBIN, Lieut. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 40, JUNE 28, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Troop I, 14th Cav., is withdrawn from relief work in San Francisco June 30, 1906, and will be reported on that date to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

By command of Major General Greely:

W. G. HAAH, Capt., Gen. Staff, Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 41, JUNE 29, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

This order gives instructions to carry out the requirements of G.O. No. 110, W.D., June 18, 1906, for a camp of instruction to be established near American Lake, Washington. All the troops designated for this camp are required to be there before Aug. 10, 1906, at which date the camp must be completely organized.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has been assigned to the command of this camp, and will also have charge of all preliminary arrangements as to securing the necessary camp sites and maneuver grounds, preparation of these sites for the health and comfort of troops and the preparation of a scheme of instruction of the troops while in camp.

The staff officers of the Department of the Columbia are directed to give as much assistance as possible in connection with the camp at American Lake, both before and after the arrival of General Funston at the camp.

The routing of the troops will be as follows: The march from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to American Lake, Wash., will be made by the following organizations:

14th Infantry, headquarters, band and Troops C, D and I, 14th Cav.; 1st Battalion, Field Art.; 11th Battalion, Field Art. For this purpose, headquarters, band and Troops C, D and I, 14th Cav., and the 1st Battalion, Field Art., will be directed to proceed by rail from their respective stations to Vancouver Barracks, so as to arrive there not later than July 24, 1906.

The 20th Infantry and Troops E, G and H, 14th Cav., will march from the Presidio of Monterey to San Francisco, Cal., and then proceed by rail to Murray, Wash.

The 22d Infantry, except headquarters and three companies 2d Battalion, Alcatraz Island, will proceed by rail July 10, or as soon thereafter as practicable to Murray, Wash., to assist in preliminary work and act as guard for supplies until the camp is established.

Battalion headquarters and Co. D, Engineers, will proceed by rail to Murray, Wash., July 5, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Co. C, Engineers, will proceed at the time by rail to Vancouver Barracks; thence by marching to American Lake, and is charged with selecting camp grounds and making map of route for use by other troops.

Co. B, Hospital Corps, will proceed by rail to Vancouver Barracks, thence by marching to American Lake, accompanying the 14th Infantry.

Three officers Signal Corps and fifty enlisted men Company H, Benicia Barracks, will proceed by rail July 25, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Murray, Wash.

Note.—Two companies of Infantry will be left at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and two companies of Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Such number of medical officers and Hospital Corps men as may be deemed necessary will be assigned to organizations.

G.O. 44, JULY 3, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The regular season for target practice for 1906 for Troops E, G and H, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is further extended to include July 29, 1906.

G.O. 10, JUNE 26, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

I. Publishes a report, dated June 23, 1906, of the result of the examination of candidates for gunners in the 6th Battery, Field Art. Corp. Joseph E. Denoon stood No. 1 with a general average of 99.13.

II. First Lieuts. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., and Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., are relieved from duty as aides to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, in view of his retirement from active service.

G.O. 11, JUNE 28, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

By direction of the Secretary of War, I assume temporary command of the Southwestern Division.

WILLIAM S. MCCASKEY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 12, JUNE 29, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

I. In order to carry out the provisions of G.O. 110, W.D., c.s., of June 16, 1906, the following schedule for the movement of troops in this Division is announced:

Troops for camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

1. Troop L, 5th Cav., will proceed by rail from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Fort Wingate, N.M., in time to reach the later post not later than July 12.

The Squadron, Troops H, I, K and L, 5th Cav., will march from Fort Wingate, N.M., July 15, and proceed to Las Vegas, N.M., and thence by rail to Islay, Wyo., to the camp of instruction near that point.

Major F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., will proceed by rail not later than July 10, to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty with the squadron of the 5th Cav., there stationed, for the purpose of commanding it on the march from Fort Wingate to the camp near Islay, Wyo.

Co. I, 29th Inf., starting July 15, will march from Whipple Barracks, Arizona, to Holbrook, Arizona, and thence will proceed by rail to Islay, Wyo., to the camp of instruction near that point.

Headquarters, band and Cos. E, F, G, H and L, 29th Inf., will march from Fort Douglas, Utah, on July 11 and proceed so as to arrive at Rock Springs, Wyo., not later than July 27.

Cos. K and M, 29th Inf., and Troops F and M, 5th Cav., under command of Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, 29th Inf., will march from Fort Duchesne, Utah, in time to arrive at Rock Springs, Wyo., not later than July 27, reporting upon arrival to the C.O., 29th Inf.

The troops assembled at Rock Springs will march as one command as soon as practicable after July 27, to Islay, Wyo., reporting upon arrival to the C.O., at the camp of instruction near that point.

The 1st Battalion, 29th Inf., will proceed by marching from Fort Logan, Colo., to Islay, Wyo., in time to reach the camp of instruction near the latter place not later than Aug. 1.

Upon the return of Cos. I, K and M, 29th Inf., to the division, after the maneuvers, they will take station at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will be replaced at their present stations by companies of that regiment to be designated by the regimental commander.

Troops for camp at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Cos. E and F, 30th Inf., will proceed by rail from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., on July 7, to Fort Reno, Okla.

The 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., will proceed July 9, by marching, from Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Riley, Kas., so as to arrive there on or about Aug. 1.

Troops for camp near Austin, Texas.

The headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 5th Cav., will march from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and proceed via San Simon, Lordsburg and Deming to El Paso, Texas, and thence by rail to Austin, Texas, to the camp of instruction at or near that point, not later than July 27.

All troops within the Department of Texas, destined for camp near Austin, Texas, will assemble under the orders of the commanding general, Department of Texas.

The movement of troops herein ordered will be executed under the supervision of the commanding generals of the departments in which they are serving.

G.O. 13, JULY 5, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., is detailed as officer in charge of the division competitions, vice Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., relieved.

The 1st and 3d Battalions, 25th Inf., are assigned to Fort Brown, Texas, and Fort McIntosh, Texas, respectively, to which stations they will be sent at the termination of the encampment.

G.O. 21, JUNE 29, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The attention of all post commanders and chiefs of staff bu-

reaus is invited to the requirements of G.O. No. 110, c.s., W.D., which must be fully complied with. Detailed instructions as to marches, equipment, etc., will be given by letter from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General McCaskey:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 34, MAY 27, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

One battalion of the 1st Infantry, now at Camp Santa Mesa, Manila, to be selected by the C.O. of that station, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, as soon after May 28, 1906, as practicable for station.

INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

G. O. 1.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 5, 1906.

The undersigned assumes command of the Camp of Instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., which is designated as Camp Chickamauga, Ga.

The following staff is announced: First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp; Major H. G. Sickel, 12th Cav., chief of staff; Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., military secretary; Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., chief quartermaster; Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, Commissary, chief commissary; Capt. Earl I. Brown, chief engineer officer; First Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, battalion adjutant, 17th Inf., assistant to the chief quartermaster.

JNO. W. BUBB, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Commanding.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, with such of his present department staff as he may select, other than those named below who has been specifically designated, will proceed, not later than Aug. 1, 1906, to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., for duty thereat. Col. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg. gen.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav. (for duty as chief Q.M.); Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster; Capt. Arthur M. Edwards and David B. Case, Sub. Dept., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint at the camp at Fort Riley upon such dates as he may specify, for duty in connection with their several departments. (July 5, N.D.)

To the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Commissary Sergt. Thomas Robinson, from Fort D. A. Russell. (July 5, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, with such of his present department staff as he may select, other than those named below, who have been specifically designated, will proceed, not later than Aug. 1, 1906, to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty thereat. Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, deputy surg. gen.; Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M. Dept.; Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster; Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Sub. Dept., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter at the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison for duty in connection with their respective departments. (July 5, N.D.)

The commanding general, Department of the Lakes, will send to the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, upon such dates as may be specified by the camp commander, the following non-commissioned staff officers for duty thereat, viz.: Commissary Sergt. James McGrath, from the office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill.; Commissary Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien, Fort Wayne, Mich. (July 5, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. Constant William will proceed, not later than Aug. 1, 1906, to the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty thereat. (July 5, N.D.)

The following named staff officers will proceed from the place of receipt by them of this order, to the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, and report in person upon the dates specified by him to Brigadier General Williams, the camp commander, for duty in connection with their respective departments, viz.: Col. George W. Adair, asst. surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, paymaster; Capt. Robert Alexander, Q.M., (for duty as chief Q.M.) (July 5, N.D.)

Capt. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, at the camp at Fort Riley, Kas., on such date as he may specify, for duty as chief ordnance officer and to carry out the instructions given him from these headquarters. Upon Sept. 1, 1906, Captain Burr will report to the commander, camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for like duties, and will remain at said camp until its termination. (July 5, N.D.)

The commanders of the several camps will notify the commanding general, Pacific Division, direct of the dates they desire the presence of the following non-commissioned staff officers: For the camp at Fort Riley, Commissary Sergt. William Grum, from San Francisco, Cal. For the camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Commissary Sergts. John Glenn and John M. Sausser, from San Francisco, Cal. (July 5, N.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction to be established at Fort Riley, Kas., and of troops on the march thereto. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1906, is granted Major David Du B. Gaillard, General Staff. (July 10, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Col. S. C. Mills, I.G., Atlantic Division, to take effect about July 20, 1906. (July 12, A.D.) Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, I.G., will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as inspector general of that division. (July 7, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Col. James M. Marshall, A.Q.M.G. (July 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts will be relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division Sept. 1, 1906, and sent to San Francisco, on the first available transport. Upon arrival he will be granted a furlough for three months. (July 7, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Otto Kraatz, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (July 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter W. Wey, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to the maneuver camp, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles B. Franke, Fort Riley, will report at the maneuver camp, that post, for temporary duty. (July 9, W.D.)

The following named post quartermaster sergeants will be sent to the maneuver camp, Mount Gretna, Pa., for temporary duty: William Van Heuckeroth, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; George A. Atkinson, Fort Totten, N.Y. (July 10, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for six months is granted Capt. Julius N. Kilian, C.S. (July 6, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will send Commissary Sergt. John W. Stubbley, to camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., to report to Capt. James A. Logan, C.S., for duty. (July 10, D.E.)

Commissary Sergt. Charles Cone, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, for duty. (July 9, N.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 96, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Capt. David B. Case, Sub. Dept., is revoked. (July 10, N.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and will be sent to Austin, Texas, for duty. (July 2, S.W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., on business relating to the establishment of a camp of instruction at that point. (July 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (June 29, D.T.)

Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster, now at Oklahoma City, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from the latter place on or about July 25, 1906, for Manila, for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (May 23, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. C. A. Warwick, now temporarily at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will return to his proper station—Fort Mott, N.J. (July 6, D.E.)

Contract Surg. William H. Myers now at Lynn Grove, Ky., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Ralph W. Newton. (July 6, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., is extended one month. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Grissinger, asst. surg., is appointed medical supply officer for Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Pa., during the encampment there and will report for duty not later than July 15, 1906. (July 7, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Carroll, asst. surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Toronto meeting of the British Medical Association, Aug. 21 to 25, 1906. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, asst. surg., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas. (July 7, W.D.)

In order to provide for the medical attendance of the several organizations proceeding from posts in this department to the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., the following assignment of officers of the medical department is hereby made: Fort McPherson, Ga. (17th Infantry): Capt. William W. Quinton and 1st Lieut. William H. Moncrief, Assistant Surgeons. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (12th Cavalry): Capt. James S. Wilson and First Lieut. John A. Clark, Assistant Surgeons; George C. Douglass, Sergeant 1st Class. (July 2, D.G.)

Major William L. Kneeder, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from July 11, 1906, is announced. (July 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 150, W.D., June 26, 1906, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class James N. Lathrop, H.C., is amended to read, "will be sent on or about Sept. 30, 1906, to Fort Baker, Cal." (July 6, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert Marsden, H.C., now at Fort Davis, Alaska, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for further observation and treatment in the hospital at that post. (June 26, D. Col.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, is extended fifteen days. (July 9, W.D.)

Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, is detailed for temporary duty in connection with the camp of instruction to be established at Mount Gretna, Pa. (July 6, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Charles L. Potter, C.E., upon being relieved from his present duties will proceed to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y., for duty as engineer of the 3d Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., of that duty. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. William Kelly, C.E., will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as an assistant. Captain Kelly is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. (July 6, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner to New Orleans, La., and relieve Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, who will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., establish the office of the president of the Mississippi River Commission at that place, and relieve Major Thomas L. Casey of the river and harbor works in his charge. Capt. William D. Connor in addition to his present duties will relieve Major Graham D. Fitch of the duties in his charge temporarily. Major Fitch upon being relieved will proceed to Duluth, Minn., and relieve Major Charles L. Potter of the duties. Lieut. Col. William T. Rossell upon being relieved from his present duties will take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Major James G. Warren of the river and harbor works in his temporary charge. Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Edward Burr, and will take station at St. Louis, and relieve Capt. William B. Ladue of the duties as secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission, and will report for duty to Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, president of the commission. Captain Ladue will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for command of Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E. (July 10, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., will be relieved from duty at the encampment at Mount Gretna, Pa., on Sept. 1, 1906, at which time he will proceed to his proper station. (July 9, A.D.)

Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., in addition to his other duties is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction to be established at American Lake, Wash. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Joyes, O.D., in addition to his other duties is detailed as chief ordnance officer of the camp of instruction to be established at Chickamauga Park, Ga. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Joyes, O.D., upon the completion of his examination for promotion at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., will return to his proper station via Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., for the purpose of consultation with reference to the installation of additional plant at Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (July 11, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 14, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension or fifteen days, is granted Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth. (June 28, D. Mo.)

First-class Sergt. Andrew Holland, Signal Corps, will report to the chief signal officer of the department, Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (June 28, D. Mo.)

First-class Sergt. Andrew Holland, Signal Corps, will report to the chief signal officer of the department, Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (June 30, D. Col.)

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, Signal Corps, and the detachment of Co. B, Signal Corps, now on temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, will as soon as the exercises are finished at that post, return to Fort Omaha, Neb. (July 3, D. Mo.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL.

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Q.M., 1st Cav., will proceed to San Antonio not later than July 11, 1906, for duty as chief quartermaster of the camp of instruction at Austin, Texas. (July 2, D.T.)

Capt. Malin Craig and Herbert J. Brees, and 1st Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st Cav., are detailed on special duty at the camp of instruction at Austin, Texas, in connection with the preparation of maneuver problems and maps of the terrain. (June 27, D.T.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Bell, jr., 1st Cav., is further extended one month. (July 6, S.W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 136, June 8, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., is revoked. (July 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School and will report at Fort Leavenworth, on Aug. 15, 1906. (July 7, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (July 11, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, at that place, for treatment. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell. (July 11, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for surgical treatment. (July 6, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 10, 1906. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., to take effect after the conclusion of the maneuvers this summer. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Olney Place, 6th Cav., to take effect after the conclusion of the maneuvers this summer. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at American Lake. (July 11, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William H. Paine, 7th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the United States Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (July 11, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the camp site on the Fort Riley Reservation, Kas., for duty in connection with the work of installing the camp. (June 29, D. Mo.)

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., is appointed quartermaster of the Regiment. (July 9, 9th Cav.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav. (July 6, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav. (July 11, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Major Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav., and Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb at the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 5, 1906. (July 2, D.G.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Mount Gretna. (July 11, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty-seven days from Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. M. Corey, Art. Corps. (July 6, D.E.)

Leave to commence Aug. 10, 1906, and to terminate Aug. 28, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. S. Y. Britt, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 25, 1906, is granted Capt. John W. Galick, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. R. Lloyd, A.C., to take effect after 1st Lieut. Philip Yost, A.C., shall have reported for duty at Fort Strong, Mass. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wilson, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. A. W. Chase, A.C., is extended twenty days. (July 9, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, A.C., is relieved from duty in connection with reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will join his battery. (July 7, A.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James F. Brady, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Percy Willis, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. G. R. Hancock, A.C. (July 5, D.E.)

Sick leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. J. S. Hardin, A.C. (July 5, D.E.)

Capt. Fox Connor, A.C., is relieved as a student officer at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join his proper station. (July 3, Inf. and Cav. School.)

Major George W. Van Deusen, A.C., having reported at these headquarters is assigned to the command of the 13th Battalion, Field Art., with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao. (May 18, D. Min.)

Leave for one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 28, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. A. U. Faulkner, A.C. (July 5, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Malcolm Young, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (July 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for surgical treatment. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Scott, A.C. (July 6, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. C. Barnes, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. H. D. Todd, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 23, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, A.C. (June 27, D.T.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, A.C. (July 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Clifford Jones, A.C. (June 28, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu, A.C. (June 28, D. Col.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Ellison L. Gilmer, A.C. (July 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George A. Taylor, A.C., is granted leave for one month. It will not be effective until Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, A.C., shall have joined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., nor will it extend beyond the date Aug. 28, 1906, on which Lieutenant Taylor is ordered to report for duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. (July 3, D.G.)

Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., is assigned to the command of the United States torpedo plant, "Col. George Armstrong," to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., temporarily assigned. (July 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, A.C., is granted leave for twenty-eight days, to take effect Aug. 1, 1906. (July 2, D.G.)

First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, A.C., is granted leave for one month upon completion of his examination for promotion. (July 2, D.G.)

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1906. (July 2, D.G.)

First Lieut. Edward P. Nones, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect July 28, 1906. (July 2, D.G.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., to take effect about the date of his relief as a student officer at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry W. Butner,

A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Ira A. Haynes and Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C., upon the completion of the duty assigned them by Par. 1, S.O. 89, March 22, 1906, W.D., and Par. 9, S.O. 84, April 9, 1906, W.D., respectively and upon the conclusion of their examinations for promotion, will join their respective batteries. (July 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., A.C., is transferred from the 19th Battery, F.A., to the 24th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which he is transferred when he shall be relieved from his present duties by 2d Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, A.C. (July 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, A.C., will proceed to Camp Girardeau, Mo., in time to arrive at that place July 14, 1906, for temporary duty pertaining to the instruction of the personnel of Light Battery A, Missouri National Guard, in the care and use of the 3-inch field artillery. (July 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James M. Fulton, A.C., will proceed from Governors Island, N.Y., to Mount Gretna, Pa., on duty connected with arrangements for subsistence of troops at the camp of instruction. (July 12, D.E.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Thomas Ridgway from the 10th Battery, F.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., 7th Field Battalion, for temporary duty. Capt. Winfield S. Overton from the unassigned list to the 10th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he has been transferred. (July 11, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, 1st Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

The operation of so much of Par. 2, S.O. No. 97, April 23, 1906, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to join the company to which he has been assigned is further suspended until July 20, 1906, when he will proceed to Lawrence, Indiana, direct, and join his company at that place. (July 6, W.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 136, June 8, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. William H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., is revoked. (July 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 15, 1906. (July 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (July 2, D. Lakes.)

Major D. C. Shanks, 4th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the New Jersey Militia at Sea Girt, N.J., until Aug. 4, 1906, vice 1st Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th Inf., relieved from the detail. He will return to his station—Fort Slocum, N.Y. (July 10, D.E.)

Second Lieut. John C. Waterman, 4th Inf., is detailed to take charge of the War Department exhibit at the Cincinnati Fall Festival, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, 1906. (July 11, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Par. 19, S.O. 125, May 25, 1906, W.D., is so amended as to grant leave for three months to 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas. (July 10, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from July 7, 1906, is announced. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave to and including Aug. 31, 1906, is granted Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., officer in charge of division and Army rifle and pistol competitions, will proceed to Fort Sheridan in ample time to take up his duties in connection with the competitions, and upon completion thereof, will, in the absence of further instructions, join his command in camp at American Lake, Wash. (July 6, N.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth. (July 11, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., will proceed to Denver, Colo., reporting to Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, for conference on matters pertaining to the camp of instruction to be located on the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation, Wyo. Upon completion of this duty Major Blatchford will return to the Fort D. A. Russell Target and Maneuver Reservation. (July 3, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 96, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Capt. Robert Alexander, Q.M., 11th Inf., is amended to read: "Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf." (July 9, N.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Chief Musician F. Henri Gressinger, band, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 9, W.D.)

The 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., will proceed by rail from Fort Jay, N.Y., to Mount Gretna, Pa. (July 9, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf., is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect on July 10, 1906. (July 9, A.D.)

Second Lieut. R. T. Phinney, 12th Inf., will report in person to the officer in charge of the division small arms competitions at that post. (July 10, A.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 151, June 27, W.D., as directs Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., to remain on his present duties until Aug. 15, 1906, is so amended as to direct him to remain on his present duties until Sept. 30, 1906, and then join his regiment. (July 6, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Second Lieut. James E. Ware, 14th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. James A. Irons, 14th Inf., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (July 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John McE. Pruyn, 14th Inf., with a detachment of fourteen enlisted men of Co. L, 14th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to arrive at Fort Wright, Wash., on July 2, 1906, for temporary garrison at that post, until the arrival of the 1st and 3d Battalions, 3d Inf., from Alaska. (June 27, D. Col.)

Co. M, 14th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed in time to arrive at Fort Lawton, Wash., on July 2, 1906, for temporary garrison at that post, until the arrival of the headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 3d Inf., from Alaska. (June 27, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wiesser, 15th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School. (July 11, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 70, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to 2d Lieut. G. M.P. Murphy, 17th Inf., is revoked. (July 10, A.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf., will report to Major Edward Champe Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (July 5, W.D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 131, June 2, 1906, W.D., is amended so as to grant leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 2d Lieut. C. F. von dem Busche, 18th Inf., to take effect upon the return of his regiment to Fort Leavenworth from Fort Riley, Kas. (July 10, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month, upon tender of his resignation, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to 1st Lieut. Nels D. Anderson, 19th Inf. (May 19, D. Min.)

1st Lieut. Nels D. Anderson, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty at Zamboanga, and will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (May 17, D. Min.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The machine gun platoon to be organized in the 23d Infantry will belong to the 1st Battalion and 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Copp is designated as the officer to command it. (July 9, 23d Inf.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Major Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and will join his regiment. (July 11, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan and Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person, not later than July 10, 1906, for duty in connection with the preparation for encampment and organization of the command at the camp of instruction to be established at the State Maneuver Camp near Austin, Texas. (July 6, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. John West, 26th Inf., is extended one and one-half months. (July 2, D.T.)

Co. C, 26th Inf., will proceed by rail to the camp at Austin, Texas, so as to arrive there not later than July 2, 1906. (June 27, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The following named officers of the 3d Battalion, 27th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report in person at that post to Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., officer in charge of division and Army rifle and pistol competitions, for duty as range officers: 1st Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 2d Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, jr. (July 6, N.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., to take effect after the conclusion of the maneuvers this summer. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison. (July 11, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the purpose of carrying out the instructions contained in G.O. No. 14, e.s., headquarters Atlantic Division. (July 5, A.D.)

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell. (July 11, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 29th Inf., will report to Major Allen M. Smith, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Douglas, Utah, for examination for promotion. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for six months is granted Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., will report in person to Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen., president of the examining board at Fort Logan, for examination for promotion. (July 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Wilford, 29th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas. (July 11, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, Omaha. (June 30, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty in connection with the maneuver camp at Fort Riley, Kas. (July 6, S.W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 30th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., to take effect after the close of the maneuvers this summer. (July 11, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Capt. John M. Field, Porto Rico Regiment, is detailed as a member of the board appointed by Par. 23, S.O. 92, April 17, 1906, W.D., vice Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., relieved. (July 5, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Regiment, is granted leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of duty in connection with the division rifle competition. (July 5, A.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John J. A. Clark, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (July 7, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl L. Stone, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (July 10, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen.; Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow, 29th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr., 29th Inf.; Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilford Twyman, Infantry, recorder. (July 10, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect Oct. 1, 1906: Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, from the 5th Infantry to the 3d Infantry; Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger from the 3d Infantry to the 5th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Evans will proceed on the date specified to join the regiment to which he is transferred. (July 7, W.D.)

COLLEGE DUTY.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, 29th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, to take effect Oct. 15, 1906, vice Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf., who is relieved from duty at that college from that date and will then join his regiment. (July 7, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tuthery, 9th Cav., upon his own application, after more than thirty-eight years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 1, 1906. (July 6, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. James Ryan, 89th Co., C.A., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, SIGNAL SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE.

Capt. William H. Paine, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, 1st Inf., are relieved from duty as student officers at the Staff College and Signal School, respectively, Fort Leavenworth, and will join their regiments in the Philippines Division on the transport leaving San Francisco on Aug. 5, 1906, or at the expiration of such leave as may be granted them.

The following named officers of the militia are relieved from duty at this school and will proceed to their respective homes, viz.:

Capt. Joseph B. Pate, 3d Inf., Tenn.; Capt. Burton E. Bowen, 2d Inf., Wash.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Akeley, 6th Inf., Mass.

The following named student officers are relieved from duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join their proper stations:

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf.; First Lieuts. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf.; Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf.; Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf.; Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf., and Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf.; Edward G. McCleave, 29th Inf.; George E. Price, 10th Cav., and Carl F. von dem Busche, 18th Inf. Lieutenant Coburn will join his regiment in the Philippines Division on the transport leaving San Francisco on Aug. 5, 1906, or at the expiration of such leave as may be granted him. (July 2, Staff College.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers having completed the duty for which they were ordered to Fort Niagara, N.Y., will return to their proper stations: Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.; Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Capt. Miles K. Taubee, Porto Rico Regiment; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, Infantry, now in Washington, D.C., will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office pertaining to the investigation covering the use of hollow block concrete construction. (July 7, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person, not later than Monday, July 16, 1906, to the officer in charge of the division small arms competitions at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the small arms competitions to be held at that post: Capt. B. M. Koehler, A.C., adjutant and statistical officer; 1st Lieut. L. R. Ball, 13th Cav., assistant statistical officer; 1st Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, ordnance and telephone officer; 2d Lieut. G. M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., commissary officer. (July 6, A.D.)

The following officers will report in person not later than Saturday, July 28, 1906, to the officer in charge of the division small arms competitions at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for assignment to duty in connection with the small arms competitions to be held at that post: Capt. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Cass, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. M. C. Bristol, 13th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rhes Jackson, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Brabson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. N. J. Wiley, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. P. Updyke, 17th Inf. Upon completion of this duty, the officers named will report to the commandant United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 15, 1906. (July 6, A.D.)

The following named officers will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report in person for the duty indicated to Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., Officer in Charge of Division and Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions, not later than Aug. 4 next:

Chief Range Officer, Capt. Monroe McFarland, 18th Inf.; Adjutant and Statistical Officer, Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.; Q.M. and O.O., 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf.; Range Officers: Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Capt. R. R. Raymond, C.E.; Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf.; First Lieut. F. C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Second Lieuts. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav.; M. L. Love, 2d Cav.; S. A. Howard, 30th Inf.; Byrd A. Page, 11th Inf.; H. R. Adair, 10th Cav.; E. V. Armstrong, 13th Cav.; J. B. Richardson, 28th Inf.; A. W. Holderness, 9th Cav., and Phillip J. Golden, 11th Inf. All officers herein named, except Major Sage, Captain Malone and Lieutenant Gracie, who belong to organizations under orders to start for the several Camps of Instruction upon dates prior to Aug. 4, will accompany such organizations and be relieved therefrom in time to arrive at Fort Sheridan on Aug. 4. (July 6, N.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Seward, Alaska, July 11.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila June 30 for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco July 5 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila June 15 for San Francisco.

Sailed from Honolulu July 6.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco June 15 for Manila.

Sailed from Guam July 8.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. At Tacoma.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Dupont, Del.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San P. to Manila.	From Manila to San P.
SHERMAN	July 25
LOGAN	Aug. 15
THOMAS	Sept. 5
SHERIDAN	Sept. 25
SHERMAN	Oct. 15
LOGAN	Nov. 5
THOMAS	Nov. 26
SHERIDAN	Dec. 15
SHERMAN	Jan. 5, 1907

*Will carry troops.

GRADUATION AT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOLS.

The graduating exercises of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth were held at Pope Hall Monday morning, July 2. There were many people in attendance from both the city and post. Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and commandant of the Service schools, his staff and instructors of the Service schools; Lieut. W. H. Paulding and staff and student officers, marched into the room promptly at 10 o'clock. Chaplain Silver offered an invocation, followed by remarks from General Bell. At the conclusion of his remarks General Bell introduced Colonel Wotherpoon and after his remarks the diplomas were presented to the graduates. Each of the graduates was applauded by the audience, but Lieut. S. R. Gleaves received the most applause. As he accepted his diploma from General Bell, that officer complimented him on a hard effort to lead the class, and that after he had held first place throughout the year and finally lost it, he did not make one complaint. General Bell commended that spirit to all of the officers of the Army as the spirit of the true soldier.

The honor graduates are: Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E. The distinguished graduates are: Second Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf.; Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Capt. Ora B. Hunt, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter Krueger, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav.; Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf. The other members of the Infantry and Cavalry School, beside the honor graduates, who will enter the staff class are: Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John B. Barnes, 29th Inf.; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Wyatt O. Selker, Texas National Guard; Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.

It has been decided that officers of the Signal School

will not be detailed from the Army at large, but must hereafter be graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School, standing on the same basis with the staff class without any examinations at the conclusion of the two years' course of instruction. The seven student officers who were graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School, who will enter the Signal School next year are: Capt. I. J. Carr, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. A. Lindsay, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. D. Foulis, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Standford, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf.

In his address to the graduates General Bell spoke of their obligation to the enlisted men as company commanders and giving them advice in regard to their future work with the Army. He said in part:

"Always acknowledge it when you are wrong, for by doing so to a friend you raise yourself in his estimation. Always uphold the enlisted men. Endeavor to know what the enlisted men think of their company commanders and many of you will be surprised when you do. Breed contentment and satisfaction among the enlisted men of your company and cultivate a desire to be just to the men. Conceal the fact from those of your company who cannot behave themselves that you have no esteem for them, but when one becomes hopeless in his character there is nothing to do but punish him severely, for such men as these are not fit to be in the Army. Any offense of the enlisted man is considered to be an offense against his Government and is not a personal offense against the company commander. Avoid saying anything hard to the man who violates an order against discipline. Do not take it as a personal attitude. When impossible to convert him, punish him, for the Service is well rid of such men who cannot behave themselves."

General Bell then spoke to the officers on the selection of officers for different details in the Army. He said that favoritism does occur in the selection of officers, but it seldom occurs, very seldom. He continued:

"I am now having instituted in the War Department a method whereby all of the records of all of the officers of the Army are being compiled. It will be about two years before this is prepared for use by officers, but will be published once a year. The officers will receive these and will be able to compare their records with other officers of the Service. This record will show whether he has been in a war, what stations he has been at and just what work he has done in the Army from the time he was commissioned. I might say that some of the officers will be ashamed of their record when they compare it with others. Some of them have been detailed at work in Washington and other posts and have seen no actual service. When this book is finally prepared I will be able to select an officer from the Army for certain duties and look over his record within a short time to see if he is entitled to the position. At the present time it takes about two days to look over the records of all of the officers, and this is the reason that some favoritism is shown in the selection of some for certain details."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Upon the question as to whether blank cartridges are carried in field exercises, ball cartridges should also be carried, it was decided that the rules governing field exercises were very specific that ball cartridges must not be carried on such exercises.

Upon suggestion of a National Guard officer that a committee of General Staff officers be appointed to select articles on military subjects for distribution to the officers of the National Guard, it was decided that such a scheme would require the entire services of officers and clerks, also a fund to pay the expenses of printing, none of which is available, and therefore the plan was considered impracticable. Attention was invited to the fact that the various Service journals contain the class of articles wanted.

Constructing various paragraphs of the Small Arms Firing Regulations it is decided that a band is to have an individual figure of merit; trumpeters and musicians are to be included in making up the individual figure of merit of their organizations; and the band should be reported as an organization for pistol practice. In making up the individual figure of merit of a post only such members of the post non-com. staff as actually fire are to be included.

Paragraph 49, Cavalry Drill Regulations, prescribes the manner of halting. As the method prescribed differs materially from that prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations, and as confusion results in the case of mixed commands, the paragraph in question was amended to conform to the Infantry Drill Regulations.

On request for a decision as to whether a specified use of the blanket roll at skirmish fire was permissible, it was decided in the negative as the firing regulations specifically forbid rests for the rifle or any part of the body except as prescribed for the standing, kneeling and sitting position.

The new War College, which approaches completion, promises to be one of the handsomest buildings at the Capital. It was designed by McKim, Meade and White. The main building will cost \$700,000, and \$1,010,000 has been expended for thirteen sets of commodious officers' quarters; an officers' mess; a school for engineers; two barracks large enough for a battalion each of engineers; two mess halls; barracks for the band, a storehouse for the quartermaster and commissary, and a supply depot for the Engineer Corps. All these buildings are completed except the War College. Speaking of the various educational institutions of the Army at Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Monroe and Willett's Point, the Leavenworth Times says: "They have accomplished a great deal of good, but there has been no systematic or serious education, and the work has been limited to a comparatively few enthusiastic officers. The general tendency in the Army has been against study. The old-fashioned dragoon and infantryman looks upon book learning with disdain and the officers' mess, the sutler's store and the card table have had greater attractions, as a rule, than the library or the lecture room; but to-day, no officer of standing will dispute the necessity of a thorough education for the successful prosecution of a professional career. The vocation of an Army officer, as Secretary Taft remarked in his report for 1905, is now properly considered one of the learned professions, and it is a profession in which the exact sciences are annually playing a larger part. In all branches of the Service a high technical efficiency is growing more and more essential to keeping abreast of modern progress. Secretary Root's plan is being successfully carried out, for Secretary Taft is quite as zealous and thorough as his predecessor, and is introducing ideas of his own."

HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad Street, New York.
BANKERS.
Travelers' letters of credit available the world over. Bills of exchange in sterling and francs in sums to suit. Deposit accounts received. Investment securities. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

ADVERTISEMENT.—There is a vacancy in the Army Service Detachment, West Point, N.Y., for a **FIRST-CLASS COMPOSITOR.** Usual extra duty pay. Address Adjutant.

FIRST LIEUTENANT of ARTILLERY, about 100 on list, desires **TRANSFER to INFANTRY.** Address, A. B. C., care Army and Navy Journal, New York.

V. H. BRIDGMAN, MAJOR, RETIRED, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COURT-MARTIAL and other matters in the different Services. Woodbrook, Md. (Baltimore.)

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION. Large 184 page catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c stamps. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN**, 501 Broadway, New York.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A., (Ret.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office—Lonn and Trust Bldg. New York City Office—No. 81 Nassau St.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COL. ALFRED S. FROST, Comd-in-Chief
Organized at Denver, Col., August 13, 1900. Qualification for membership, honorable service in Philippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues, \$1.00; life membership, without dues, \$10.00. Seventh annual reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, August 13, 1906. For full information address A. J. Grover, Adjutant General, Room 720, Tribune Building, Chicago.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba
LIEUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A., President.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U. S. A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Greenville, Kentucky.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."
Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

JEROME SACCONI, Ltd.
Wine and Spirit Merchants
to the Army and Navy
and
Importers of
Havana and Manila Cigars
at Gibraltar
and Portsmouth, England.

Telegraphic Addresses: { Sacconi, Gibraltar.
{ Sacconi, Portsmouth.

During his recent visit to Oyster Bay to confer with the President, Secretary Taft gave the reporters a little talk on the subject of the new scheme of brigade posts. "For many years," said Secretary Taft, "the necessity has pressed itself upon the notice of the War Department of a larger aggregation of troops in quarters than the existing division post. Acting on the recommendation of the President in his last message, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at the last session recommended an appropriation of \$800,000 for establishing the new division posts, \$3,000,000 for barracks and quarters and \$12,000,000 for transportation, which, oddly enough, covers plumbing and sanitary arrangements. With these funds at our disposal we can go ahead and create the

JACOB REED'S SONS,
Chestnut St. West of Broad,
PHILADELPHIA.

UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS
for Officers of the
ARMY, NAVY and MARINE CORPS.

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

We are now exhibiting our new collection of Exclusive Shirts for Spring and Summer wear.
Shirts to order, - \$2.75, 3.50 and 4.50
Ready-made, - - - \$2.00 and 2.75
H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO., 1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
on short notice to Army and Navy Officers anywhere, active or retired. Call or write for full particulars
LOUIS SILVERMAN
PRIVATE BANKER, Established 1882.
140 Nassau Street, New York City.

SHOPPING, CHAPERONING.
Shopping in all its branches. Accommodations secured at Hotel, or Boarding Houses; Ladies and children met and chaperoned. References: Admiral Evans, General Leder. Send for circular.
MRS. COPELAND, 14 East 32d Street, New York City.

ESTEY
PIANOS and ORGANS
For the Home, Church and Chapel
SPECIAL RATES TO THE SERVICE
Catalogues sent upon request
ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY, BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

new brigade posts. We need them badly and for this reason, if no other, that with a brigadier general in active command over each brigade post our highest Army officers will have opportunity for practice in handling large bodies of troops. Moreover, it will give the brigadier generals something to do," added the Secretary with a laugh. Mr. Taft said further that it is now the joint task of the President and himself to apportion the allotment of the fund voted by Congress among the new brigade posts. He said that he would return to confer with the President on this topic a week from Monday. "After that I go to Murray Bay on the St. Lawrence for two months' vacation. I guess I need it." The Secretary said that he and the President would start on a trip to Panama immediately after the fall elections in order that a return might be made before the opening of Congress. "We go on the biggest battleship Mr. Bonaparte can find, one well weighted with heavy gun emplacements. For you know the President is now in my class; we are both heavyweights and could not afford to overbalance the ship."

It is possible that there will be a general competition for the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army which will be set aside each year for civilians. The War Department authorities now have such a proposition under consideration. It is believed that if the vacancies set aside for civilians are open to all well recommended young men within the age limit, the very best of material from the colleges and technical schools will be obtained. Whether or not this rule, which has been adopted with such success in filling the vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy, will be adopted this year has not yet been decided. The question of the number of vacancies which will be left open for appointment from civil life is now before Secretary Taft and will be decided in a few days. Suffice it to say that there are more than a sufficient number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant to take care of all of the enlisted men who are competing for commissions, in the event that all of them pass the examination to be held at Fort Leavenworth in September.

A board, consisting of Comdr. Austin M. Knight and Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Diefenbach, of the Navy, and Major Beverly W. Dunn, of the Ordnance Department of the Army, are endeavoring to bring about an agreement between the Army and Navy in regard to powder so that the supply for one service can be used by the other as occasion requires.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1882. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.
ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Cable address Armynavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

PAST AND PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Generally speaking the War Department is pleased with the legislation for the Army during the session of Congress which has just closed. While many bills of great importance, recommended by the Department were not acted on, assurances have been given to the Secretary of War that some of these measures, at least, will receive the approval of Congress next session. In this category may certainly be placed the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army and the bill to reorganize the Artillery Corps.

The Army Appropriation bill, while carrying less than the amount estimated by the War Department as necessary for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, is nevertheless liberal. It will be necessary to keep down to as low a figure as possible the mileage accounts of officers of the Army and to cut the expenses in the other departments to the lowest possible figure, but the appropriation made will certainly not make it necessary for the Army, in any of its branches, to be placed in an embarrassing position. The bill carried some radically new legislation with regard to mileage accounts, which was largely the result of recommendations made by Paymaster General Dodge. Quartermaster General Humphrey is also to be credited with suggesting some of the most important new legislation carried in the Army Appropriation bill.

Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives has promised the Secretary of War to allow the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department to come up for a discussion and for vote immediately after Congress convenes on Dec. 3 next. There is no doubt as to the result; this bill will pass and by a large majority. As it has already been passed by the Senate it will not be necessary for that body again to consider it. The only reason the bill was not passed by the House before adjournment was that the Secretary of War deemed it more important at this time to obtain the passage of the Ordnance bill, and as Speaker Cannon gave him his choice of the two, the Medical bill was postponed.

Strenuous efforts are to be made by the War Department and by the friends of the Army in Congress to obtain the passage next session of the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps. This measure, as finally decided on by the War Department, has already received a strong and most favorable report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and it is believed it will pass the Senate during the early part of the session without serious opposition. But it is in the House and particularly in the House Committee on Military Affairs that the bill will be opposed in some of its details. The members of the committee are thoroughly convinced of the necessity for increasing the enlisted personnel of the Coast Artillery as proposed in the bill, but several of them are as yet undecided with regard to the proposition of separating the Field from the Coast Artillery and making separate arms of each. Chairman Hull, especially, does not seem thus far to favor this project, although he still says that he is open to conviction. The officers of the Artillery Corps now stationed in the office of the Chief of Artillery, including, of course, Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, the Acting Chief of Artillery, are and have been doing excellent work for their corps in showing members of Congress the necessity for the legislation proposed by the pending bill. We do not think it too strong a statement when we say that not one of the members of either the Senate or House Committees on Military Affairs had any clear conception of the duties of the Artillery until they were shown by practical demonstrations recently at Forts Washington and Hunt, on the Potomac River.

So far as the "Elimination Bill" is concerned, we have not been able, after the most careful inquiry at the Capitol among members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, to find any enthusiasm over the measure. The bill is not receiving very strong support from the Army itself, and, in fact, it may be stated that it is not a very popular bill in military circles, outside of the War Department. We cannot see any reason for the passage of this bill and we do not think that Congress has been shown the necessity for its enactment into law. The bill will certainly not pass Congress during the next session.

Considerable regret is felt at the Navy Department over the failure of Congress finally to authorize the construction of the additional battleship, originally proposed by the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House. The fact that the Senate declined to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make any contract for the construction of the mammoth battleship proposed until he had submitted plans for it to the Congress, actually means that the session just ended made no authorization for additional naval construction outside of the few torpedo craft.

Some liberal and important legislation affecting the commissioned personnel of the Navy was, however, ob-

tained during the past session. The pernicious provisions of law giving officers on shore duty fifteen per cent. less pay than when at sea was finally abolished, after several years of endeavor. This will prove particularly gratifying to the entire Service. The legislation contained in the Naval Appropriation act giving an advance of one grade to officers who served during the Civil War and were retired prior to the passage of the Personnel Act is also legislation which the Navy was entitled to. For the satisfaction of those officers affected by this law, the statement is made at the Navy Department, as we have already reported, that it will be impossible to get out any correct list of the officers to be advanced much before Congress convenes in December. The Bureau of Navigation is going carefully into the records of the officers who might come within the beneficial provisions of the act and there are several questions, as we stated in our issue of July 7, which may possibly have to be decided by the Attorney General.

THE MEN OF OUR ARMY.

Mr. George W. Winter declared on the eve of his departure for England that America has the best built and bearing soldiers in the world, saying, "I thought Tommy Atkins was the best in line, so I am surprised at what I have seen here. While the American soldier is not so beefy as the Britisher, he is 'smarter' and better set up. He is the best looking soldier in the world, superior to the fighting men of Germany, France or England. The only improvement in the uniforms is to give him a better fit, giving full effect to his fine qualities."

It was not necessary to import an English tailor at a high price to obtain for us this valuable information, though it is well that Mr. Winter should carry it home with him. Perhaps he may be able to do something to correct the impression which prevails abroad that our Army is made up of impecunious foreigners, instead of being composed as it is of men carefully selected for their physical and other perfections from a large body of men applying for enlistment, all of whom must show before they can enter the Service that they are either citizens or have declared in legal form their intention of becoming citizens.

The magnificent service of the Army and Navy following the awful disaster at San Francisco has made a deep impression upon the American people. The superb intelligence, self-control and sympathetic helpfulness manifested by the rank and file has endeared the man behind the gun more than ever to his countrymen. Of his conduct in action the following tribute from Capt. Tyree Rivers, of the 4th Cavalry, who commanded one of the assaulting columns in the Jolo fight, and was severely wounded, is worth preserving. After a very brief description of the fight in a private letter he says: "Our enlisted man is certainly the best ever made. You may get mad at him and cuss him out in garrison, but in a fight he is absolutely superb. He will do so nearly the impossible, and so willingly, so uncomplainingly and so intelligently that you want to take him to your bosom and hug him." Instead of being a menace to our institutions, the American people in time of great calamity turn instinctively to the officers and men of the Army for protection and guidance. Of the officers it goes without saying that they are the best on earth.

We publish on another page the tribute to our Army coming from Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco. His frank acknowledgment of the obligations of the city over which he presides to the officers and soldiers of the Army does equal credit to him and to those he commends. It is especially welcome, coming as it does from a city official who represents the laboring element, and is not open to the suspicion of speaking in the name of the much suspected and much abused "capitalistic class." It is another proof of the fact we have so often insisted upon that the Army and the Navy of the United States are the most democratic institutions in the country, inasmuch as they represent the absolute equality of all citizens before the law, without regard to pecuniary, social, political, religious or other considerations which more or less affect the operation of civil law. The meanest negro culprit at the South, fleeing before the pursuing blood-hounds and the self-appointed avengers of woman's honor, is as certain of the protection of law when his case is intrusted to soldiers, as the most influential of politicians or the possessor of the most multitudinous millions.

All the Army needs is to be let alone by the pseudo-philanthropists and those whose ambition for political preferment or popular applause leads them to meddle with matters they do not understand. Men of the vigorous type required for the Army cannot be judged by the standards of some cross-roads town, removed as far as possible from the conditions to which, not only the Army, but all men who travel abroad must conform. In short, the worst enemy of the Army is the ignorance concerning it on the part of those who would be its best friends if they understood the facts. Instead of enlightening and instructing this ignorance, as they should do, men whose broader experience enables them to comprehend military conditions and military necessities join with the multitude in foolish criticism or ignorant denunciation of our soldiers.

Major C. E. Dutton, U.S.A., retired, who is an authority on seismic disturbances, advances the theory that volcanoes result from heat generated by radium or radio-active minerals. It is no longer believed that the interior of the earth is in a molten or semi-liquid condi-

tion, and the amount of matter ejected by a volcano is too insignificant compared with the mass of the earth to justify such a theory of volcanic action. Nor does the eruption immediately reduce the pressure and render the volcano dormant, as would seem to be the case if the molten theory were correct. Dismissing the idea that the material discharged was maintained in a molten condition for ages after the earth cooled down, and the idea that the lava reservoirs are but the projections of a central molten mass, because such projections would have solidified millions of years ago; and also the doctrine that the cause of volcanic activity is steam generated at great depths, because steam would be unable to lift the thousands of tons of rock above it, Major Dutton holds that the heat must be generated in or surrounding molten lava. He believes that the generation of heat by radio-activity would account for this.

It is asserted that the medal of honor with which General Wood was decorated for valiant services in the campaign of 1886 against the Apaches, which resulted in the capture of Geronimo, should really have been conferred upon Capt. R. A. Brown, now of the 4th Cavalry. Here is the argument advanced by the Leavenworth, Kans., Times: "On page 555 of the Army Register of 1906 it will be found that General Wood received a medal of honor for distinguished conduct in the Geronimo campaign, etc. The facts are that he was placed in charge of between twenty and thirty enlisted men of the 8th U.S. Infantry and with Lawton trailed Lieutenant Brown, now Capt. R. A. Brown, of the 4th Cavalry, who had charge and command of the scouts. Wood was always from one to fifteen miles in the rear of Brown, and Brown was the only officer that ever fired a shot into the hostile Indians. And when he did so upon one occasion, Wood was three miles in the rear." We cannot undertake to say what credit may be due Capt. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., that has been withheld from him, but there can be no question that the medal of honor conferred on Leonard Wood was honestly earned and properly bestowed. If the Leavenworth Times will refer to page 298 of Vol. XXIV, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Nov. 6, 1886, it will find the report of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in which he says: "I enclose herewith the report of Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, who accompanied Captain Lawton's command from the beginning to the end. He not only fulfilled the duties of his profession, in his skillful attention to disabled officers and soldiers, but at times performed satisfactorily the duties of a line officer, and during the whole extraordinary march by his example of physical endurance greatly encouraged others, having voluntarily made many of the longest and most difficult marches on foot." In a succeeding number, page 334, of Nov. 20, 1886, is an extract from the report of Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., in which he says of Dr. Wood: "He was the only officer who was with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, has placed me under obligations so great that I cannot even express them." What is the contention of the Leavenworth Times, that Miles and Lawton did not know what they were talking about, or that they deliberately misrepresented the facts to give to an officer of the Medical Department honors that belonged to a young officer of Cavalry under their command? In the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from which we quote is a synopsis of the valuable report by Dr. Wood to which General Miles refers. It shows that Leonard Wood was as efficient and intelligent in the practice of the profession for which he was educated, as he showed himself then, and has shown himself since, in the command of troops.

While the bid of the Midvale Steel Company for the contract for supplying the 7,328 tons of armor plate for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan is considerably lower than the bids of the other two competing companies, there is much to be said in support of the suggestion that the contract be divided evenly among the three bidding concerns at the price named in the Midvale offer. The Bethlehem Steel Company has signified its willingness to take a third of the contract at \$345, the rate proposed by the Midvale Company, and we understand that the Carnegie Company is eager to do likewise, their view being that it would be better to keep their plants in operation, even at a considerable sacrifice of profits, than to close them as would have to be done in case the entire contract were awarded to the Midvale concern. For our own part, we should regard the closing of the Bethlehem armor plant as a positive misfortune to the Navy. It represents an investment of more than \$10,000,000, and is to-day one of the most thoroughly equipped establishments of the kind in the world. It has in its employ a large force of skilled workmen who would be dispersed and scattered among other branches of steel-making if the plant were closed, so that in an emergency requiring quick deliveries of large amounts of armor it would be extremely difficult to re-assemble the necessary labor. To keep this plant in operation and hold its force of expert workmen together is a matter of real importance to naval interests, and we sincerely hope that it may be accomplished through an amicable agreement between the Government, on one hand, and the rival steel companies on the other. The Bethlehem Steel Company is entitled to special consideration in this matter for the reason that when it established its vast and costly armor

plant it was with a distinct promise from the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, that it should receive a share of each award for armor plate. Of course that promise imposes no legal obligation upon the Government, but it does embody a moral obligation which should not be forgotten or repudiated. The armor plant of the Bethlehem Company was built solely to supply the Navy with indispensable material. Its only customer is the Government, and if it is compelled to suspend operations the \$10,000,000 expended on its construction will become a profitless investment. There should be some honorable way of averting a misfortune so grievous and costly.

July 23 will see the opening at the Naval Medical School in Washington of the Naval Pay Corps School of Application, which has already had two very successful sessions. The seventeen young men, who successfully passed the examination for appointments as assistant paymasters in the Navy, will be detailed to the School for the usual course of instruction, which will be under the supervision of Pay Inspr. Samuel McGowan, the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Paymr. John G. Robnett will be the executive officer of the school and Lieut. D. L. Wilson, retired, will continue to act as the military instructor. The successful candidates for appointment as assistant paymasters in the Navy are, in the order of their merit as determined by their examination, as follows: Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., of Washington, D.C.; William Henry Wilterdink, of Washington, D.C.; George P. Shamer, of Maryland; Harry H. Palmer, of Virginia; Omar D. Conger, of Michigan; John F. O'Mara, of South Carolina; Patrick P. M. Lathrop, of Virginia; James P. Helm, of Tennessee; Byron B. Rogers, of Illinois; Edward C. Little, of Maryland; Frank H. Atkinson, of Illinois; Frank Baldwin, of New Jersey, and Manning H. Philbrick, of New Hampshire. The following qualified for appointment as assistant paymasters, but as there are only thirteen vacancies at the present time, these will be placed on the eligible list for appointment in the future as vacancies occur: John H. Knapp, of St. Louis, Mo., will be appointed to the first vacancy which occurs after he becomes of legal age, which will be in October of this year, and the others in the order of their eligibility: John H. Knapp, of Missouri; John L. Chatterton, of New York; Haskell Dial, of South Carolina, and Henry L. Beach, of New York.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th Inf., has just completed a work on target practice entitled "Suggestions to Military Rifemen," which deserves the serious attention of every company commander and individual in the Army. It treats of how to select an accurate rifle and care for it; has complete notes and illustrations on the firing positions, chapters on holding and pulling the trigger; position and aiming drills; gallery practice; the sights, elevation and zero, windage, light atmospheric conditions, ammunition and its history; score books; slow and rapid fire, skirmish, long range, coaching, company and team practice, eyesight, etc., concluding with an excellent and very practical chapter on "The Rifleman on the Battlefield," which should be read to every company armed with the rifle. The work treats of both the Krag and the 1903 rifle. The author is well known as the winner of the Army competitions in 1903, and as the coach of the Army Infantry team in 1905 when they came so near winning the National Match. From San Juan, Porto Rico, June 20, 1906, Capt. Frank L. Graham, P.R. Infantry, writes to the author saying: "My work with you on Army teams and elsewhere has given me an intimate acquaintance with your methods and your ability to speak from the standpoint of the practical shooter. Your book is one of the best of its kind that I have read. Every officer in the Army and National Guard, as well as every ambitious marksman should have one, and there should be one in every orderly room. If the instructions which you have given are followed as closely as possible by individuals and by officers in instructing their men I am sure that the annual reports of target practice will show great improvement. You have gone so fully into the subject that there seems little left to be said." Lieutenant Whelen's book is published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., in a cloth volume, price one dollar.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to a recent accident to the Manchester ship canal, which gives ominous point to the warnings of Mr. Parsons and other engineers against the plan of putting three locks in flight at Gatun, maintaining that if, by accident, a ship should get out of control and crash through the gates of one lock, she would be certain to carry out all three; whereupon the canal would be drained, and it would be the work of two or three years to put Humpty Dumpty back again. Something very like that, in miniature, happened at the Irlam locks of the Manchester canal. A steamer of only 700 tons, the Cassia, by some blunder made for the wrong lock, instead of the one filled to receive her. Though she had but little way on her, she smashed through one of the gates, the weight of water broke in the others, and the safety gates which were promptly set were also speedily swept away, and all the water higher up the canal poured out to sea. Traffic was entirely suspended for two days, till the spare steel gates could be got in place. It was, of course, a comparatively simple affair in such a canal; but imagine an accident of the kind at Gatun, at eighty-five feet above the sea!

CAPTAIN DREYFUS VINDICATED.

The Supreme Court of France on July 12 formally declared that no suspicion of guilt attaches to Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the French army, who was convicted of treason, publicly degraded, exiled and imprisoned on Devil's Island. The action of the court annuls the verdict of conviction found by the court martial before which Dreyfus was tried at Rennes in 1899, and, to make its judgment of acquittal complete and to show the worthlessness of the evidence used against Dreyfus, the court decides he need not again stand trial. The court declared that nothing remained of the charges made before the court-martial at Rennes and that neither a crime nor an offense subsisted. Consequently there was no reason for a new trial. As an effect of the decision Captain Dreyfus will reenter the army with his former rank, but it is believed to be certain that he will be promoted immediately. Colonel Picquart, who was cashiered and driven from the army as a result of his steadfast devotion to Dreyfus, will also be restored to the service and promoted to the grade of brigadier general. The court orders the publication of its decree in every commune in France and in one hundred newspapers. Dreyfus to select the newspapers. As Dreyfus had withdrawn his demand for a pecuniary indemnity, none was accorded him by the court.

Captain Dreyfus, while serving as an officer of the French General Staff, was arrested Oct. 15, 1894, charged with selling secret military information to agents of a foreign power. The famous bordereau, which was the basis of the case against him, consisted of fragments of a document said to have been found in the overcoat pocket of the German military attaché in Paris, Colonel Schwartzkoppen, in October, 1894. When fitted together they constituted a report touching some minor war and tactical plans, obviously written by a French spy for the purpose of being found. Owing to a similarity between the handwriting on the single page of the bordereau and that of Captain Dreyfus, and to the fact that he was the only Jew on the General Staff, he was suspected of being the spy. After his secret arrest, in October, 1894, Commandant du Paty de Clam, a brother staff officer, without informing Dreyfus of the charges against him, put him through the third degree in such cruel and rigorous fashion that Forzinetti, who was commandant of the military prison in which the accused had been illegally confined, and who was convinced of his innocence, made a formal protest to the Governor. For his friendly attitude toward Dreyfus, Forzinetti himself was degraded.

Dreyfus's first trial by court-martial lasted a month. Despite protests by Maître Demange, his attorney, it was conducted behind closed doors, and a verdict of guilty was rendered on the strength not of the bordereau, but of a dossier, which, in violation of law, was submitted by General Mercier and kept secret even from Dreyfus's counsel. The chief document of this dossier was afterward proved to be forged by Colonel Henry. The officers who sat in judgment on Dreyfus, paralyzed by the fear of giving the lie to their superior officers, and not understanding the illegality of the introduction of the dossier, yielded to the pressure from high sources, and condemned Dreyfus to life imprisonment in a fortress.

A special law was passed, retroactive in character, designating the lonely Devil's Isle, one of the Isles du Salut (or Health) instead of the even more terrible penal colony of New Caledonia, as the place of Dreyfus's exile.

On Jan. 5 Dreyfus, in full uniform, was marched into the court of the Military School in the presence of 5,000 of his comrades. At 9 o'clock precisely Dreyfus, escorted by a squad of soldiers, marched to the center of the square and halted before the commanding general. He was in full uniform and bore his naked sword in his hand, but the sword had been filed almost in two, while the ornaments on his uniform and the insignia of rank had been ripped off and then replaced with a stitch here and there in anticipation of the theatrical display that was to be made. When ready an adjutant read the verdict of the court-martial. The prisoner flushed red, but otherwise made no move. Then the general said:

"Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you."

Thereat the adjutant took the sword of Dreyfus, and with a flourish broke it across his own knee, and following this ripped the gold lace from the prisoner's uniform and threw it to the ground.

At this Dreyfus shouted in a loud voice: "Vive la France! You have degraded an innocent man. I swear I am innocent."

He would have spoken further, but a roll of drums overwhelmed his voice, while the populace without the square screamed: "A mort le traître!"

Dreyfus was then marched around the interior of the square, "le parade de l'exécution." The scene was so impressive that some of the younger soldiers turned away their heads. Dreyfus marched with a firm tread, and when he reached the delegation of officers raised his hand and said:

"Tell the whole of France that I am innocent. I declare that I am innocent." It is said that he heard only "Down with the Judas!" "Silence, traitor!" in return.

Dreyfus was afterward taken to the "Prison de la Santé," where he again protested his innocence and his belief that "Providence in its own time will reveal the real culprit."

From this prison he was transferred to Grand Salut Island, or "Isle of Health," now known as Devil's Isle, formerly a leper colony, off the coast of French Guiana. It was said in print at the time that this island was selected and his wife would be allowed to go along in order that he might easily escape, because officials high in authority, who had been unwilling to face the public clamor for the punishment of Dreyfus, were convinced of his innocence.

Immediately after the deportation of Dreyfus, his wife, a beautiful and cultivated woman, having gathered what she believed to be convincing proofs of her husband's innocence in spite of a hundred obstacles thrown in her way by the Government, set out on a pilgrimage to nearly all the courts of Europe. Despite every obstacle, she gained audience with the Kaiser, the Czar of Russia, the King of Greece, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and the Pope, and by tears and pleadings for simple justice obtained the promise of their influence in having the case reopened. Mme. Dreyfus had inherited a large fortune from her father, M. Hadramond, a diamond merchant, and this wealth she used year after year in her husband's defense. The statesmen and leaders of France pitied but dared not help her. At the same time, Mathieu Dreyfus, the younger brother of Alfred, dropped a bomb in the enemy's camp by sending a letter to the War Minister plainly stating that Dreyfus had been sentenced for another officer's crime, and gave that man's name as Major Esterhazy. He submitted documents written by Esterhazy, containing gross insults to the French army, and

the War Minister was forced to order his trial before a court-martial. After Esterhazy's farcical trial and acquittal, Zola, the novelist, in the columns of M. Clemenceau's paper, L'Aurore, published his famous "J'accuse" letter, in which he exhausted the vituperative possibilities of the French language in denouncing the Esterhazy trial as a sham, proclaimed Dreyfus innocent, accused the War Ministry and all the officers of the Jesuitical army staff of a conspiracy of deceit and fraud and dared the Government to prosecute him, his object being to re-open the whole Dreyfus case.

Zola was found guilty of libel and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. On April 2, on appeal, the verdict was annulled and Zola exiled himself to avoid a second summons. Two months later was again found guilty, and his name was stricken from the rolls of the Legion of Honor. Yet Zola, condemned, had triumphed. Shortly after Esterhazy had been exonerated after a farcical trial from the charge of forging, the bordereau and the famous Esperanza and "Blanche" letters to Picquart, Colonel Picquart, the friend of Dreyfus, was court-martialed and removed from the army. Colonel Henry, who had superseded Picquart was arrested on the charge of forging a dossier document, confessed his guilt and committed suicide. This was followed by the flight of Esterhazy to London, where he confessed to having forged the bordereau. This was followed by the retirement into obscurity of other conspirators, among them Cavaignac, Minister of War; Colonel du Paty de Clam and General de Boisdeffre. This was the beginning of the downfall of the "Syndicate of Treason," as Rochefort called the plotters of the army staff.

Public sentiment compelled the government to order a second trial for Dreyfus, which was held in Rennes, France, in August, 1899, whether the prisoner was taken from Devil's Island. In spite of the lack of evidence, five of the seven judges stood for conviction, but with "extenuating circumstances." Dreyfus demanded a revision. A pardon was then offered him, through his brother, Mathieu, on condition that he withdraw his demand for a revision, the Minister of War insisting that to open the case would be to jeopard the best interests of the army. After some hesitation Dreyfus accepted the pardon, though stoutly insisting that he was guilty of nothing for which he need be pardoned.

On the day of his liberation, in 1899, Dreyfus published his unconquerable purpose in these words: "The Government of the Republic gives me back my liberty. It is nothing to me without honor. Beginning to-day, I shall unremittently strive for the reparation of the frightful judicial error of which I am still a victim. I want all France to know by a final judgment that I am innocent. My heart will never be satisfied while there is a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime which another committed."

TEST FOR THE ARMY'S RATIONS.

(From the New York Sun.)

With a view to having the officers and men of the Army know exactly what they are eating and why, eighty-six officers from Fort Leavenworth and from Fort Riley went to Kansas City, where in one of the big packing houses they saw the manufacture of the Army emergency rations from beginning to end.

The emergency ration, used only in cases of extremity and dire need, is one of the most important things with which the Commissary Department of the Army has to deal. The present ration is one of the best in the world, and its existing form is the result of many years of investigation, experiment and observation in war times by American officers with the armies of other countries. The result is satisfactory and the little life saving cans of food, weighing only a pound and a quarter, have enough nourishment in them to keep a man in his normal physical condition for a day.

During the practice marches which will take place this summer the emergency ration will have a further test. Practically all of the soldiers of the country will take part in these marches, traveling to and from the practice camps on foot or horseback, a distance of four or five hundred miles.

The ration is intended to be a life saving device, not in the sense that it will prevent starvation, but with the idea that having it on hand in time of battle will give strength and power to the soldiers, in the event that the food supply has run short, and make movements possible which would be out of the question without more food.

For this reason the soldier to whom the ration is given is cautioned, both through orders and by directions printed on the ration can, to take care of it and not to open the can unless he has orders to do so, or in an extremity. If a soldier loses a ration its money value is taken from his pay. This tends to impress upon the enlisted man the necessity of keeping the little tin can until it is absolutely essential that he dispose of its contents.

The emergency ration now used by the Army, adopted after many months of research in 1901, and altered only slightly since, is packed in a hermetically sealed lacquered can, 6-3/4 inches long, with an oval base about 1 3/4 x 2 7/8 inches.

In the bottom of this can, which weighs twenty and one-half ounces, there is a cake of chocolate. Next comes a cake of bread and meat, then another cake of chocolate, another of bread and meat, one more of chocolate, and bread and meat again, with salt and pepper on top.

Each cake is wrapped in foil or paper. A tape is wrapped around the contents, so that they may be withdrawn easily.

On the outside of the box are the instructions to use only by order of an officer, or in extremity, and directions for preparing the food. The emergency rations go into the field in boxes of fifty.

The bread component of the bread and meat cake is prepared by taking cooked wheat, kiln dried, with outer hull of bran removed, parching it and grinding it into a coarse powder. The wheat is then cooked in steam until it can be crushed in the hand, and then goes into the kiln to be dried again.

It is parched once more, this time into a palatable state, without grit. After being parched there is not more than five per cent. moisture.

The meat component is of fresh lean beef, free from visible fat and sinew, which is ground in a meat grinder. It is then freed of its moisture by evaporation until it is dry, care being taken that the heat never becomes great enough to cook the meat to the slightest degree.

While in this stage the meat is practically dry, it has still something less than five per cent. of moisture in it. The product thus produced is reduced to a powder and carefully sifted.

To produce the bread and meat cake which forms the

most important portion of the ration, sixteen parts by weight of the meat flour, thirty-two parts of the bread component and one part of common salt are thoroughly mixed together in such a manner and in sufficiently small quantities as to insure a perfectly homogeneous product.

This is then compressed into the cakes, weighing four ounces each, not more than one and three-fourth inches thick and conforming to the shape of the ration can. Each cake is wrapped in paper.

The cakes of chocolate in the ration, weighing one and one-third ounces, and consisting of equal parts of pure chocolate and pure sugar, are regarded as highly important. They were introduced by Major Gen. John F. Weston, former Commissary General of the Army. General Weston found that chocolate was a great stimulant and of much value for the purposes of the emergency ration. Accordingly it was incorporated in the contents of the can.

The final portion of the ration is the seasoning, which is in a pasteboard box, or small envelope in the top of the can. There is three-fourths of an ounce of salt and a gram of black pepper.

Before adopting the ration the Army had reports from every country maintaining a large army. During the recent war in Manchuria the Russians had no such thing as an emergency ration. The Japanese emergency ration was composed of either fourteen ounces of dried rice, or one pound and fourteen ounces of hard bread, five ounces of canned meat and a little salt. Upon this ration the Japanese have no trouble in keeping their strength and vigor.

The English emergency ration is composed of four ounces of concentrated beef and five ounces of cocoa paste. The German iron ration, so-called because of the can in which it is packed, consists of nine ounces of biscuit, seven ounces preserved meat or bacon, three and a half ounces vegetables, seven-eighths of an ounce of coffee and an equal amount of salt. The total weight of the ration is one pound and ten ounces.

The French emergency ration is comparatively very heavy, weighing nearly three pounds. It has thirty-three ounces of bread, about nine ounces of preserved meat, and five and a half ounces of groceries, including rice, legumes, salt, sugar and coffee.

The iron ration of Switzerland, which is carried in active service, consists of 500 grams of biscuit, or 550 grams of flour, or 750 grams of desiccated bread; 250 grams of smoked, canned or dried meat; fifteen grams of salt and twenty grams of sugar. Fresh or canned vegetables may be substituted in this ration for the meat component.

In the Austrian army in all cases of emergency the following portion of the reserve portion of the regular ration is used: 400 grams of bread, 200 grams of Fleischgemüse (meat vegetables), 25 grams green coffee and an equal amount of sugar. Coffee tablets are sometimes substituted for the coffee and sugar.

BIDS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on July 10 for the armor plate for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan. The officials of the Department were greatly pleased at the large cut made in the price of armor plate by the three competing concerns and were especially gratified over the fact that for the first time in many years the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company, commonly known as the Armor Plate Trust, submitted bids which were not identical. The Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, Pa., submitted the lowest bid for all classes of armor plate and as this armor has successfully withstood the tests of the Department, a part if not the whole of the contract will be awarded them, as the Navy Department is satisfied that they can handle it. The specification called for bids on 7,024 tons of improved face hardened armor, of the best material and of domestic manufacture, treated by a process of face hardening approved by the Department and applied to plates of more than five inches in thickness, to be designated as Class A; and about ten tons of the best face hardened armor, treated by the so-called Harvey process, or by such process as may be approved by the Department and applied to plates to be face hardened, of a thickness of five inches and less, designated as Class B; and about 294 tons of the best nickel steel armor not face hardened, designated as Class C. Bids were also invited on bolts and nuts to be used in fastening down the armor.

The bid of the Midvale Steel Company was \$346 a ton for Class A armor; that of the Carnegie Steel Company was \$370 a ton for Class A armor, and that of the Bethlehem Steel Company was \$381 a ton for Class A armor. Neither the Bethlehem Steel Company nor the Carnegie Steel Company this year demanded that the United States Government should pay the royalty of five pounds sterling on the Class A armor for the use of the Krupp process of face hardening, nor the royalty of \$11.20 a ton for the use of the Harvey process. The bids in detail follow:

Carnegie Steel Company, \$370 a ton on Class A armor; \$470 a ton on Class B armor; \$370 a ton on Class C armor and \$370 a ton for bolts and nuts, making their aggregate bid \$2,733,500. They agree to begin to furnish armor under the contract in six months' time and at the rate of 600 tons a month.

Bethlehem Steel Company, \$381 a ton on Class A armor; \$381 a ton on Class B armor; \$381 a ton on Class C armor and \$360 a ton for bolts and nuts, making their aggregate bid \$2,813,516. They agree to begin furnishing armor under the contract in five and a half months at the rate of 600 tons a month.

Midvale Steel Company, \$346 a ton on Class A armor; \$345 a ton on Class B armor; \$344 a ton on Class C armor and \$343 a ton for bolts and nuts, making their aggregate bid \$2,555,470.

It is interesting to note that when these concerns last bid for armor plate for battleships and cruisers the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies submitted identical bids of \$420 a ton for Class A armor plus the five pounds sterling for use of the Krupp process, making their bid practically \$445 a ton. At that time the Midvale Company made a straight bid of \$398 a ton for this class armor.

The president of the Midvale Steel Company submitted, as part of his bid, the following statement:

"If necessary the company will undertake to begin regular deliveries at the rate of not less than 600 tons per month within five months from the receipt of approved schedules of delivery and of information sufficient to enable it to forge and rough shape such armor, provided it be furnished with the final detail drawings of said armor at least three months in advance of the corresponding dates of delivery. Should this quantity be insufficient, the company will agree to deliver up to not less than 800 tons per month, if such quantity should be required. The

price named by the company is net and does not include any royalty to be paid by the Government for any process to be used, nor will the Government be called upon to pay any royalty whatsoever. The company fully understands the requirements of the specifications that accompany this proposal, and will furnish armor that will meet the requirements of said specification, and furthermore, the company will use every endeavor and incur all necessary expense to furnish the very best armor of the several classes that can be produced at the time of manufacture, and the company understands that the tests set forth in the specifications are to be regarded merely as minimum limits of quality which it is bound to excel if practicable, and the company proposes, and in fact the company is at present engaged in making every effort to improve the ballistic quality of the armor plate that it manufactures, and the company furthermore obligates itself to produce armor of the highest quality obtainable or that can be manufactured either in this country or abroad."

The Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with the direction of Congress that all competent naval constructors shall have an opportunity to submit plans for the new battleship contemplated, has issued a circular of information which will be sent to all persons interested in the matter. He has also directed the Board on Construction and the various constructing bureaus to submit preliminary plans not later than November 1, 1906, which, with the accompanying specifications, must be sufficiently full to furnish the information desired by Congress, that is to say, to set forth the type of the battleship proposed by the designers on the part of the Navy Department, its displacement, draft and dimensions, and the kind and extent of its armor and armament. Constructors are invited to submit preliminary sealed plans for the big battleship not later than Nov. 1, 1906, together with a statement of the compensation desired for such plans, should the same or either of the same be paid for by the Department in accordance with the terms of the statute. The several plans will be considered by the Department, in comparison and competition with such as may be prepared in its own bureaus, aided by the report of a special board appointed for the particular purpose of weighing the respective merits of all the said plans.

VOYAGE OF THE DEWEY.

On July 10 the Navy Department received a despatch from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, announcing the arrival on that day at Olongapo of the drydock Dewey and its convoy, consisting of the Glacier, Brutus and Caesar, the entire expedition being commanded by Comdr. H. H. Hosley. After a trip of 193 days from Solomon's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, to Olongapo, Philippine Islands, by the way of Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean, the Dewey has finished its perilous voyage without serious accident. Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on July 10 sent the following congratulatory cablegram to Commander Hosley at Olongapo: "Department deeply appreciates and sincerely congratulates you, officers and men under your command, upon successful termination of such difficult undertaking so admirably and excellently accomplished. (Signed) Bonaparte." The trip of the Dewey from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippine Islands is one of the most remarkable known in naval history. Commander Hosley deserves the greatest credit for the masterly manner in which he conducted the long voyage and prevented any serious mishap from happening to his valuable charge, the expensive drydock Dewey. When the Dewey left Solomon's Island for her journey of over 12,000 miles she was accompanied by the colliers Caesar and Brutus, the tug Potomac and the refrigerating ship Glacier. The Potomac left the expedition at Suez after the dock had gone through the canal and the other three ships made up the dock's escort until it reached Singapore, where the naval tug Wampatuck joined the towing fleet. On two occasions the Dewey was in serious danger. Late in February when off the Canaries and in the midst of a severe storm the big haulers connecting it with its tow snapped, and for several days amid wind and waves it tossed about, but was finally recaptured and the trip continued without mishap until the expedition was off Malta, in the Mediterranean, when it encountered rough weather and the dock again broke loose, this time only remaining away from the guardian ship of its convoy a short time. After passing through the Suez Canal—a most difficult undertaking in itself—the trip of the Dewey was without serious incident, as far as is now known by the Navy Department. On July 10, by direction of Secretary Bonaparte, an order was cabled to Admiral Train detaching Commander Hosley from the command of the Glacier and ordering him to return to this country. Lieut. Comdr. Frank N. Bennett, who was executive of the Glacier on her trip to Olongapo, has been assigned to the command of that vessel.

An Associated Press despatch from Washington says that while it was predicted by some that the drydock Dewey would never be able to pass through portions of the Suez Canal, which are only slightly wider than the great dock, the aged head pilot of the canal, A. Pappa, knew differently, and it was his skill and caution which made it possible for the Dewey to get through the tortuous waterway in such a satisfactory manner, according to a report of the trip just made to the Navy Department by Commander Hosley.

Although Pappa is very old, and was so ill that he should not have attempted the work, he assumed full charge of the Dewey's canal trip. Worn out by the careful watching necessary to save the dock from disaster, the old man was under medical attention during two of the nights the Dewey was in the canal. He was cared for in the quarters of the general manager of the canal, and resolutely resumed his work and directed the tugs which were doing the towing by means of a system of flag signals which proved effective.

For many years all ships bearing crowned heads, members of royal families or other distinguished persons have been piloted through the canal by the venerable head pilot, whose service has been so indispensable to the company that his proposed retirement and return to Greece, his native land, are regarded by the canal officials with extreme regret. A short time ago the steamer Chatham, loaded with dynamite, was sunk in the canal, and offered a dangerous obstruction to navigation. Pappa was the only employee of the Canal Company regarded as being capable of steering vessels around the hidden danger, and he worked constantly day and night until the explosives could be removed.

Many European dignitaries have showered Pappa with letter and gifts, thanking him for the care and skill with which he has taken them through the Suez. Commander Hosley sent the old pilot a letter of appreciation, and in his report to the Navy Department the American officer

suggests that some suitable trophy be given Pappa by the American Navy in recognition of his unusual service for the Dewey.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE'S FIRST YEAR.

In an interview published in the Boston Transcript Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte states several conclusions which he has reached during his first year's services as Secretary of the Navy. He concedes that there are various defects in the Navy Department, but holds that they cannot be wholly eradicated in the short tenure of the average cabinet officer. He remarks also that a thorough reorganization of the work of the Department would be a very serious undertaking, and success in it could not be reasonably expected unless the person having it in charge retained his position for a considerable time, much longer than most recent secretaries of the Navy have retained theirs. Secretary Bonaparte thinks there is an element of justice in the complaint so frequently heard that the Navy Department is overrun with naval officers whose proper place is at sea. With regard to promotion in the Navy, Secretary Bonaparte believes it will always be very difficult to satisfactorily promote by selection in time of peace. "I am not prepared," he continues, "to say that a system cannot be found which will command the confidence of the entire Service as to its being applied impartially and intelligently, but it is undoubtedly a task of some difficulty to devise such a system. I think, however, that every officer who has served, say five years, in one grade, should be either promoted to the next higher grade or dropped from the Service, if an ensign or lieutenant, or else compulsorily retired if he has attained command rank. Under this plan the number in each grade should not be fixed by law but left to depend on the number of officers found qualified. At first sight this scheme might seem to involve undue expense, but as a matter of fact I do not believe the cost would be excessive." Mr. Bonaparte vigorously refutes the charge that there is no such thing as naval justice and that Navy officers refuse to punish one another. "I think," he says, "that the failures of military justice are much less frequent than civil justice. It cannot be said that they do not occur, but when we remember how many persons with at least all the moral guilt of very serious crimes escape punishment in the civil courts by reason of technical defects in procedure, disagreements of juries or absence of strictly legal proof, and administration of criminal justice by courts-martial compares very favorably with the civil courts. It is, however, true that certain very serious and unnecessary deficiencies exist in our laws relating to courts-martial at the present time. Congress has been repeatedly requested to grant to such courts compulsory processes to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses, and also to allow them to receive any evidence taken under commission. But it has been as yet impossible to secure such legislation. There is no doubt that such legislation is urgently needed to prevent miscarriages of justice. At the present time if the guilt or innocence of the person on trial before a court-martial rests in the knowledge of an individual who is not a member of the Army or Navy, the Department has no means of obliging that individual to attend or testify, and if a material witness happens to be in a foreign country or on a distant station, which very often happens, especially in the Navy, either the trial has to be postponed until his attendance can be secured or the case has to be tried without the aid of his evidence."

THE NEW RED CROSS RULES.

Speaking of the Geneva Congress, the New York Tribune says: "The record at Geneva rebukes those intemperate propagandists of instant disarmament and indiscriminate peace at any price who have lately been declaring in formal resolutions that all wars are equally savage and wicked."

"The new convention of the Red Cross Society just signed will take the place of the Geneva convention of 1864. The committee's reporter, Louis Renault, who is a lawyer of the French Foreign Office, states that the conference was very cautious and will perhaps be reproached for its extreme prudence, but the delegates thought it better to adopt only rules that could be put into practical effect. The delegates endeavored to draw up rules that shall in no case prove a serious impediment to the operations of war or be of so vexatious a nature as to tempt either side to transgress them."

"Among the innovations may be cited the old expression of 'neutrals,' which has been replaced by that of 'respecteds' and 'protecteds.' The badge of the Red Cross will remain the same. The wounded and sick will continue to be classed as prisoners of war, except wounded or sick members of the Red Cross. Voluntary societies of succor authorized by their respective governments will be assimilated to the staff of the Red Cross Society. A society of a neutral power can lend help only with the authorization of its own government and the assent of the belligerents. Item 4 of Chapter II, says that belligerents will communicate to each other a list of the killed and wounded, the sick and deaths."

"The convention of 1864 will remain in force for the powers which decline to ratify the new convention. The time fixed for ratification has been deferred to December 31, 1906. The chapters of the new convention are headed as follows: Chapter I, the wounded and the sick; II, the formation of sanitary establishments; III, the officials; IV, the plant; V, the evacuation train; VI, the distinctive signs and badges; VII, the application and execution of the convention; VIII, the repression of abuses and violation of the law."

GUN POWER OF BATTLESHIPS.

Writing on the design of battleships, Engineering says that Britain's new vessels will be of the Dreadnought class, although there are many naval experts—notably those in power in Japan, Russia, and France—who prefer the gun arrangement of the Agamemnon. The problem does not affect naval construction, because the weight of the ordnance, including gun-mountings, in the Agamemnon differs very slightly from that of the Dreadnought. The latter has ten 12-inch guns mounted in pairs, so that eight of them may be trained on each broadside. The Agamemnon has four 12-inch guns and ten 9.2-inch guns; all four of the former and five of the latter can be fired on each broadside. Had there been twelve 9.2-inch guns, the Agamemnon, as designed four years ago, would almost exactly have corresponded with the latest Japanese and French ships.

Information reaches me, says the London correspond-

ent of the Birmingham Post, that a remarkable gun has been recently tried for H.M.S. Dreadnought. The weapon, which is built on the wire-wound principle, weighs fifty-eight tons, and will throw a projectile of eight and a half hundredweight. It may be described as a development of the 12-inch gun, a weapon of forty-five tons, firing a projectile that could penetrate twenty-four inches of wrought iron at the muzzle, whilst the former will be capable of perforating fifty-one inches. More significant, however, is the fact that the new weapon has an effective range of twelve miles, and that its carrying power extends to nearly 37,000 yards. It is calculated that the gun would damage at a distance of no less than twelve miles.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on July 1: Battleships—Virginia, 100; Nebraska, 95.16; Georgia, 97.47; Connecticut, 97.41; Louisiana, 100; Vermont, 88.5; Kansas, 85.2; Minnesota, 91.44; Mississippi, 59.86; Idaho, 58.07; New Hampshire, 48.0. Armored cruisers—California, 94.0; South Dakota, 91.8; Tennessee, 99.75; Washington, 99; North Carolina, 50.50; Montana, 44.72. Protected cruisers—St. Louis, 98.77; Milwaukee, 96.1. Trainingships—Cumberland, 95; Intrepid, 97.5. Scout cruisers—Chester, 36.88; Birmingham, 38.4; Salem, 39.3. Submarine torpedo boats—No. 9, 75.9; No. 10, 62.0; No. 11, 72.3; No. 12, 59.0. In the case of the Louisiana the installation of the battery is to be completed by the Government.

M. Thomson, the French Minister of Marine, in the course of an address before the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, July 6, announced that the construction of six ironclad warships would be begun this year. The Minister said he considered it necessary that France should not permit foreign Powers to obtain a naval superiority over France, and that at the same time the French navy should preserve its pre-eminence in the matter of submarine vessels.

While the stability of the hull of the Admiral Makharoff, the Russian cruiser recently launched at Toulon, was being tested, one of the watertight compartments near the engine room which had been flooded, burst under the pressure of the water, and several workmen were injured.

Changes in U.S. Navy Regulations No. 2, issued on June 28, 1906, make amendments in Articles 848, 878, 881, 1236, 1237, 1252 and 1584. These relate to discharge transportation, allowances, and subsistence of enlisted men.

The two-masted schooner Eaglet, bound from Albany to Bangor, Me., drifted down on the French cruiser Juren de la Graviere, anchored in the North River, at New York, on July 10, punched a hole in herself and sank in four minutes. The crew, together with the wife of Captain McCann, consisting of seven in all, escaped uninjured. There was no wind, and the schooner was powerless in the strong ebb tide to avoid the warship.

For insulting a woman in the hallway of her house in New York city, July 11, George Ectirel, twenty-four years old, a sailor on the French cruiser Desaix, now in the North River, was beaten into unconsciousness by a mob of residents of the block, to whom the woman complained.

The U.S. lighthouse tender Laurel, anchored under Lobos Light from June 25 to July 2, was due at Guantanamo June 27, and when she failed to show up there several days after that date Lieutenant Commander Hood left Key West with the tender Mangrove in search of her, and at his request the naval tug Osceola also was sent out from Key West to look for the missing tender. The Laurel was waiting for less wind before leaving the anchorage at Lobos Light.

The Navy Department has decided to fit up the old Constitution to her original condition, and a thorough study has been made of plans from the records of the early Navy to enable the Department to reproduce faithfully the rigging, the internal arrangement and the position of guns on the ship. In place of metal guns dummy ordnance will be used to indicate the original armament.

Work is being rushed on several battleships which have been at the New York Navy Yard for overhauling, and these are scheduled to leave the yard as follows: Indiana, July 14; Maine, July 15; West Virginia, July 21, with the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, on a two weeks' cruise along the Northern seaboard. The Maryland will go to Boston and take the Naval Militia of Massachusetts on a cruise. The Alabama is expected to sail about July 16 and the Iowa soon after.

Two French cruisers, the Desaix and the Jurien de la Graviere, of the West India Squadron, anchored in the North River, off Fifth street, New York, on July 8, to remain ten days and then go to Halifax and Quebec. The greater part of the crews had shore leave, which they welcomed, as they have been for eight months past in West Indian waters. The Desaix is an armored cruiser, and flagship of Admiral Boni de Lapeyère, and her consort, the protected cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, is in command of Commandant Sourrieu. Admiral Boni de Lapeyère paid his respects to Rear Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on July 9, and also to Acting Mayor McGowan at the City Hall.

Letters of commendation have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to William Kelly, coxswain, and William Stenner, boatswain's mate of the U.S.S. Columbia, for gallant conduct, promptness and self-sacrificing heroism displayed in the rescue of a shipmate at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. On the morning of May 25, when the Columbia was at anchor in the United States naval station there, J. Turgeon, a seaman, accidentally fell overboard and was made unconscious. Seeing the man in peril, Kelly jumped over the ship's side from the upper deck and with the assistance of Stenner succeeded in saving his life.

The Bureau of Construction, Navy Department, will soon begin to prepare plans for three torpedo boat destroyers, which were provided for in the latest naval appropriation act. The construction of a training vessel for use on the Great Lakes is awaiting the determination of the question as to whether the building of such a ship would not interfere with the agreement with Great Britain, which provides that war vessels shall not be constructed on the Great Lakes either by England or the United States.

Great Britain, France and Germany has each six first-class battleships building; Russia, Italy and Japan four; the United States eleven. In other construction, Great Britain is devoting herself mainly to armored cruisers (10), torpedo boat destroyers (18), and submarines (15).

France is largely building torpedoblast destroyers, torpedoblasts and submarines.

The use of Craney Island by the Navy necessitates the removal of the pest house, and as the people of Norfolk object the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard is directed to hear and report upon their objections.

The report of the survey on the battleship Oregon was received by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department this week. The survey board estimated that the repairs under the Bureau of Construction and Repair would amount to a total of \$585,000, but it is probable that this will be cut down nearly one-half. The board reports that the boilers in the Oregon will not have to be renewed. The repair work on the vessel will take about two years' time. The remodeling of the Oregon is to be based on what was done at the New York Navy Yard in the way of remodeling the Indiana. The necessary changes are to be made in the turrets and methods of handling the ammunition.

The Bureau of Equipment has recommended that the Culgoa be turned into a coal hulk. Now that the Navy Department has decided not to sell this ship the recommendation of the bureau together with all of the papers concerning the vessel have been referred back to the Board on Construction, which will decide as to the ship's fate.

It has been decided by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department that the mileage of four cents to be paid under the provisions of the new Naval Appropriation Act to enlisted men of the Navy on discharge will be paid on public bill by the same officers who pay the discharge money to the men. This is a decision which will be of considerable interest to the Pay Corps of the Navy.

Capt. H. J. Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y., made the discovery recently that shoes, clothing and other articles were disappearing from the barracks. He notified the police, who found cause to suspect a grocery store at 4 Adelphi street. After investigation they took Captain Hirsinger to the place, which is owned by George W. Carraher. Carraher denied all knowledge of any thefts in the navy yard, but the detectives found coats, trousers, sweaters, shoes, arctic, rubber boots, hammocks, muskrat hats and a dozen other kinds of goods, all, it is said, the property of the United States Government. Captain Hirsinger estimated the articles as being valued at about \$300. Carraher was locked up, pending further action.

Several steel magnates, representing the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies, called at the Navy Department on July 11 for the purpose of protesting to the Secretary of the Navy against the award to the Midvale Steel Company of the entire armor plate contract for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, on which it was the lowest bidder. Mr. Charles Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel Company, headed the delegation, which also included President Johnson and vice-President Schneider, of the Bethlehem Steel Company. These gentlemen insisted that unless the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies were respectively given a third of the entire armor plate contract the Bethlehem Company, at least, would permanently close down its armor plate factories, in which about \$10,000,000 of capital has been invested. It is understood that the two concerns agreed to scale their bids down to that of the Midvale Company, which was \$345 a ton for class A armor. Attention was called to the fact that if the Bethlehem Steel Company closed its armor plate factories several hundreds of skilled mechanics would be thrown out of employment and the Government would lose one of its main sources of armor plate supply. The matter has been taken under consideration by Secretary Bonaparte.

Official announcement was made by Secretary of the Navy, July 13, that no successor would be appointed to Paymaster Gen. H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., before Oct. 1 next. It has been intended to appoint a successor to Paymaster General Harris Aug. 1, but Secretary Bonaparte has decided to make no selection until the fall, after he has returned from his vacation. Until then Paymaster General Harris, although retired more than a year ago, will continue as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Among those most prominently mentioned as likely to succeed Paymaster General Harris are Pay Directors John N. Speel and Charles W. Littlefield and Pay Inspr. Livingston Hunt, John A. Mudd and Geo. W. Simpson.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In recognition of the fact that experience in the military and naval service peculiarly fits persons for appointment to certain positions in the State, War and Navy Department Buildings, the Civil Service Commission, upon request of the Superintendent of that building, approved by the commission charged with the care of the building, will certify in their order, next after eligibles entitled to preference under Section 1754, Revised Statutes, persons honorably discharged as water tenders, oilers and firemen, from the U.S. Navy, for the position of fireman; persons honorably discharged as warrant machinists in the Navy for the position of chief engineer or assistant engineer; and persons honorably discharged as non-commissioned officers in the U.S. Army for the position of watchman.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, July 5, 1906.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 23 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived July 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Stewart will be placed in reserve at Norfolk, and her place will be taken by the Whipple.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Fourth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived July 13 at Boston, Mass. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived July 9 at Fayal, Azores.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived July 9 at Fayal, Azores.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived July 9 at Fayal, Azores.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. Arrived July 9 at Fayal, Azores.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At Samana, Santo Domingo.
DUBOUE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived July 13 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DE LONG, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived July 9 at Solomon, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At Boston, Mass.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived July 10 at Newport News, Va.
UNCAS (tender). Chief Boatswain Edward J. Norcott. Arrived July 12 at Bradford, R.I.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived July 12 at Rockport, Mass.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Tacoma, Wash.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Arrived July 7 at Seattle, Wash.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Panama. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived July 7 at Monterey, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Tacoma, Wash.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived July 10 at Blaine, Wash.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Bremerton, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander of Philippine Squadron.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived July 9 at Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I. Ordered in reserve.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Chefoo, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived July 8 at Tongku, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiu-kiang, China.
QUIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Chefoo, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Ensign Adolph Andrews. At Chefoo, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hankow, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Nankin, China.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Capt. Nathan Sargent. At Melbourne, Australia.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Chefoo, China.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Chefoo, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.
RAINBOW. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whittton, master. At Shanghai, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. On cruise. Send mail to Orient Point, N.Y.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. Arrived July 9 at Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Arrived July 9 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., with the floating drydock Dewey.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived July 9 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., with the floating drydock Dewey.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Sailed July 10 from San Juan, P.R., for Para. Brazil. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city. Secretary Root is on board.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived July 9 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived July 12 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Comdr. Washington, I. Chambers ordered to command. Arrived July 11 at Orient Point, N.Y. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett ordered to command. Arrived July 9 at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., with the floating drydock Dewey. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At Honolulu, H. T. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSASOIT (tug). Bsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed July 7 from Boston, Mass., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered out of commission.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses. Arrived July 11 at Orient Point, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Sailed July 6 from Eastport, Me., for New London, Conn. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

NINA. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Bsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Herman Rahbusch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. In Lynnhaven Bay, Va. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Solomons, Md. Send mail to Annapolis.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived July 10 at New London, Conn. Send mail to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At Cramps. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, League Island.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRITON (tug). Bsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Orient Point, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOY. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 PERRY. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At Annapolis, Md.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired.
 The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave United States June 16, 24 days at sea; arrive Havre, France, July 9, 10 days in port. Leave Havre July 19, 11 days at sea; arrive Gibraltar July 30, 8 days in port. Leave Gibraltar Aug. 7, 4 days at sea; arrive Algiers Aug. 11, 3 days in port. Leave Algiers Aug. 14, 9 days at sea; arrive Madeira Aug. 23, 8 days in port. Leave Madeira Sept. 1, 30 days at sea; arrive Provincetown Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Address from June 15 until Aug. 15, care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired.

The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Saratoga: Leaves Philadelphia, June 20; leaves Southampton, England, August 2; leaves Cherbourg, France, August 23; leaves Funchal, Madeira, September 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., October 20. Address mail care Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
 T. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. The T. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Nicholson, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.
 FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Gloucester City, N.J.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templem M. Potts. At Guam, Ladrone Islands.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezincost, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapid, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wabnet, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Orian, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Arethusa, League Island; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Helena, Cavite; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katakhdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Pompey, Cavite; Prairie, Boston; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Solace, Mare Island; Sterling, League Island; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

S.O. 17, JUNE 11, 1906, NAVY DEPT.
 Publishes changes in a number of paragraphs in the System of Accountability, U.S.M.C.

G.O. 23, JUNE 30, 1906, NAVY DEPT.
 This order publishes a list of saluting stations. This information shall not be taken as changing the provisions of Par. 117, U.S. Navy Regulations.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 6.—Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden detached Columbia; to duty with marine detachment at Camp Elliott, Isthmus of Panama.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Washington, D.C., July 16, 1906, examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Asst. Surg. T. N. Pease to Washington, D.C., July 16, 1906, examination for promotion; thence to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Washington, D.C., July 16, 1906, for examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. H. Wise detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and granted leave until the expiration of appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, July 14, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. R. E. Kemper appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
 Note.—Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward died at Field, British Columbia, July 6, 1906.

JULY 7.—Asst. Paymr. P. J. Willett to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

JULY 9.—Rear Admiral J. J. Hunker, retired detached court-martial duty, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to home.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, retired, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I., for court-martial duty.

Capt. D. V. Stuart additional duty as president of general court-martial, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Comdr. C. W. Bartlett detached command Florida; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. L. Chambers detached command Nashville when out of commission; to command Florida.

Comdr. B. W. Wells, retired, detached Nashville when out of commission; to home.

Ensign J. Downes, jr., detached Nashville when out of commission; to home and leave one week.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee additional duty under the inspector of engineering material, Hartford, Conn.

Ensign J. D. Wilson to Tennessee.

Surg. M. S. Guest detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Tennessee.

Surg. C. DeW. Brownell detached naval recruiting station, Providence, R.I., etc.; to the naval training station, Newport, R.I., and additional duty Constellation.

Surg. W. H. Bucher detached U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, Providence, R.I.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. L. Smith appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from July 5, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. H. Robison appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from July 9, 1906, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JULY 10.—Comdr. H. H. Hosley detached command Glacier, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bennett to command Glacier.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Theiss detached Iowa; to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. S. Graham detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Iowa as senior engineer officer of that vessel.

Lieut. P. Foley detached Nashville when out of commission; to home, leave one month; thence to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. S. S. Robison detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Tennessee as navigator.

Lieut. W. C. Watts sick leave extended three months from June 30, 1906.

Ensign J. O. Richardson detached Nashville when out of commission; to Tennessee.

Ensigns L. E. Morgan and H. Powell detached Nashville when out of commission; to home and leave two weeks.

Ensign C. E. Landrum detached Iowa and discharged from the naval service from July 7, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Aug. 2, 1882.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, jr., detached Nashville when out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. N. Jordan detached Nashville when out of commission; to the U.S. Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. R. Spear and W. W. Lamar to the Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1906.

Boatswain D. Montague having reported Bureau Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. W. R. Scofield detached Indiana, to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. D. J. Marx detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Indiana.

Paymr. Clk. G. W. Masterton appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Nashville, revoked.

JULY 11.—Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford detached duty as commander of the Third Squadron, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, on detached duty on board Minneapolis, July 22, 1906; to home.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, retired, orders of July 9, 1906, modified; detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

Comdr. S. A. Staunton detached duty connection with the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to command Colorado.

Lieut. T. D. Parker orders of June 23, 1906, modified; detached command Stewart; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. W. W. Bush to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty in equipment department of that yard.

Midshipman N. M. Smith detached Rhode Island; to Colorado.

Asst. Surg. H. Butts to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Raison to the U.S. Naval Hospital, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Btln. J. Mahoney when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted two months' sick leave.

Btln. C. J. Christianson, retired, detached duty Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home.

The following are appointed mates in the Navy from July 1, 1906, and assigned to the vessels after their respective names: D. G. Conway, Pawtucket; N. Leblon, Monadnock; J. Cuenca, Denver; C. Ray, Marblehead, and J. J. Bresnahan, Cleveland.

JULY 12.—Lieut. Comdr. J. Robinson detached Naval Academy, naval hospital, Brooklyn, for treatment.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as executive officer.

Lieuts. F. H. Brumby and A. P. Fairfield detailed Minneapolis; to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. D. Puleston detailed Nevada; to naval hospital, Brooklyn, for treatment.

Midshipman H. Rawl from the West Virginia; to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, then to Connecticut when commissioned.

Med. Dir. A. A. Hoehling, retired, detached naval medical examining boards, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Btln. W. Johnson detached Hancock, navy yard, New York; to the Celtic.

Btln. G. K. Clausen detached Celtic; to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Btln. D. Montague to the navy yard, Pensacola.

War. Mach. G. R. Thompson detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to the Maine.

War. Mach. W. P. Little detached Maine; to home and granted thirty days' leave.

Mate D. G. Conway to tug Pawtucket.

Mate C. Ray to Marblehead.

Mate J. Cuenca to Denver.
 Mate J. J. Bresnahan to Cleveland.
 Mate N. Neilson to report to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet for such duty as he may assign.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 5.—Capt. Charles H. Lyman ordered to Marine Corps rifle range, Williamsburg, Va., for duty as member of rifle team. Order of July 3, 1906, revoked.

First Lieut. Franklin S. Wiltse proceed immediately to recruiting office, 109 West street, New York, and assume charge temporarily of recruiting district.

JULY 6.—Capt. Louis M. Gulick detached July 10 from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to Legation Guard, Peking, China.

JULY 9.—Capt. W. B. Lemly, A.Q.M., upon reporting of Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, detached from headquarters, Marine Corps, to 1st Brigade, Philippines.

JULY 10.—Capt. Percy F. Archer, A.Q.M., detached from 1st Brigade, Philippines, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report arrival there by telegraph.

JULY 11.—Major Edward R. Lowndes leave granted him from July 7, 1906, by the commandant, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., extended one month.

Capt. Dickinson P. Hall granted leave for one month from Sept. 1, 1906.

Capt. George C. Thorpe granted leave for one month from July 21, 1906, with permission to leave the United States.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 5.—Capt. T. D. Walker preparatory orders to the Tuscaraora.

Second Lieut. Eugene Blake order of June 29, granting him thirty days' leave, is rescinded.

First Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams ordered to temporary duty with the Windom.

Capt. T. D. Walker, Chief Engineer W. F. Blakemore, Constructor J. W. Lee, 1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, Constructor J. Q. Walton, constituted a board to meet at Baltimore, July 11, to prepare preliminary plans for life-saving tug and for delerict destroyer.

JULY 6.—Cadet Engr. George W. Cairnes appointed a cadet engineer to date from July 3.

JULY 7.—1st Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock ordered to Galveston, Tex., to reach there not later than July 12, for temporary duty on the Apache on cruise to Key West, Fla., and to return on Windom to Galveston and then resume regular duties.

Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister ordered to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder ordered to Reading, Pa., on inspection duty in connection with No. 15, R.C.S.

JULY 9.—Capt. George E. McConnell, retired as of July 7, 1906, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

Capt. John Dennett, retired as of July 9, 1906, having been found incapacitated for active service by a retiring board.

Capt. J. F. Wild leave curtailed and ordered to resume command of the Windom.

Second Asst. Engr. C. I. Day granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. S. M. Landrey granted thirty days' leave, to commence about July 16, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days.

First Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Division of Revenue Cutter Service for temporary duty in connection with the Regulations of the service.

Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick ordered to proceed to Baltimore for duty on the Guthrie.

JULY 10.—1st Lieut. E. P. Berthoff leave granted by department letter of July 5 amended so as to commence 10th inst.

Chief Engr. J. R. Daily detached from Guthrie and ordered to his home in Baltimore, Md., and await orders preparatory to being ordered to duty as inspector, labor and material, Wilmington, Delaware.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on July 6 turned over to the Revenue Cutter Service the gunboat Bancroft, and also the Oriole, formerly the Dale. The Oriole has until recently been in the service of the Maryland Naval Militia.

Plans for the new revenue cutter for the Maine district, officially known as R.C.S. No. 14, which is nearing completion, resemble closely those of the modern ice-breaking steamers. The vessel is 210 feet over all, 188 feet between perpendiculars, 36 feet beam, 26 feet 3 inches deep, and displaces at the 13 foot water line, 1,270 tons. The normal coal supply is 300 tons. The construction of the hull is very heavy, all framing, deadwoods, etc., of white oak, and the vessel filled up solid to the main deck. The coal bunker bulkheads, boiler trunk, hatch coamings, and pilot house are to be of steel, but elsewhere throughout the construction wood is employed. Very commodious accommodations are supplied for officers and crew and the vessel when completed should be one of the most popular boats in the Revenue Cutter Service. The vessel will be fitted with a main battery of four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, two forward and two aft on the main deck as shown, and two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns on the spar deck forward of the chart house. The main engine is a vertical triple expansion engine, high pressure cylinder 20 3/4 inches, intermediate pressure 32 inches, and low pressure 50 inches in diameter, all of the stroke of twenty-seven inches. There will be two single-ended boilers of the horizontal return fire tube type 14 feet 2 inches, in diameter by 10 feet 2 inches long, built for a working pressure of 170 pounds per square inch. The main condenser will be cast into the engine frame with a cooling surface of 2,343 square feet. The propeller is right handed, four-bladed, of manganese bronze, with a diameter of 11 feet, the center of the blade at periphery being about one foot aft of the center of the hub. It is estimated that when developing 1,800 horsepower a speed of 15 1/2 knots will be obtained.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At Seattle, Wash.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Lieut. F. A. Lewis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

ASIATIC STATION ATHLETICS.

Nagasaki, Japan, June 19, 1906.

During the season just closed teams from the cruiser Raleigh, commanded by Capt. L. F. Fletcher, won seventeen handsome silver cups as prizes. The teams were made up of officers and members of the crew, and the events consisted of baseball, cross-country running, bicycle races, obstacle races and other track events.

Early in November, while lying at Hong Kong, the Raleigh received a challenge from the Hong Kong Baseball Club for a series of three games, two out of the three games to decide the winner of the series. The Hong Kong club had defeated all comers, including several teams from American steamers, and sanguine of success they boasted of the championship. A Hong Kong firm offered a large silver cup to the winner of this series. Practice games were played with teams from the S.S. Manchuria, U.S.S. Callao, and the Hong Kong Baseball Club, all of which resulted in victories for the Raleigh.

The first champion series was played Nov. 19 at the Causeway Bay field, with a score of 24 to 13 in favor of the Raleigh. The second game, played two weeks later, between the Hong Kong club and the Raleigh, resulted in a score of 5 to 3 in favor of the Raleigh. The game decided the series, and the cup was presented to the Raleigh on Dec. 9.

During the month of January the Raleigh was on the target range in Manila bay, but on the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai a challenge was received from the Shanghai Harriers for a Raleigh team to compete against teams from the Harriers club and the H.M.S. Astraea in a four-and-a-half-mile cross-country run, which included twelve jumps.

Only the first four men of each team to finish were to score, and each man to score the number of points for his team as his position at the finish of the race stood. Thus, the first man to finish counted one for his team, the second man two, the third, three, etc., the team with the smallest score winning. The Astraea entered thirteen men, the Harriers nine, and the Raleigh five, making a total of twenty-seven starters. The start was made at 9:30 p.m., Saturday, March 10, 1906, with a light rain falling and heavy ground.

The first man (H.M.S. Astraea) crossed the line in 31 minutes, with three Raleigh men running five yards behind in second, third and fourth places. The fourth Raleigh man ran ninth, giving the Raleigh team a total of eighteen points. The first four Astraea men ran first, fifth, sixth and seventh, making a team score of nineteen points, while the first four Harriers were tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth, giving them a team score of 48. The Raleigh won the team trophy and three out of four of the individual cups. The Raleigh team was composed of the following: Ensign F. V. McNair (captain); Gunner's Mate Hackett, Boatswain's Mate Bedat, Coxswain Welsh and Seaman Malone. A return challenge was sent to the Harriers by the Raleigh for a three-mile road run, to take place on April 6, 1906. The ward-room officers of the Raleigh offered a team trophy and three individual prizes. A course of two and three-quarter miles was laid out by the Harriers. The first three men of each team to count for the team trophy. The first man to cross the line finished in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds. The next four were all Raleigh men, the first Harrier running sixth. The Raleigh team score was thus six, while the Harriers running sixth, eighth and eleventh gave them a total of twenty-five.

The annual spring sports of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. were held April 28, 1906. A team of eight men from the Raleigh were entered, and won six cups, as follows: Petch, first in 3-mile bicycle; Brown, E. A., second in obstacle race; Hackett, third in 1-mile run; McNair, first in 1-mile run; McNair, third in 440-yard run; McNair, second in 120-yard hurdle race. This ended the season, during which the Raleigh track team won seventeen cups.

The men trained hard and conscientiously, gave up their shore leave in order to perfect themselves for the events and to keep them in good physical condition. Admiral Train has encouraged athletics and has issued special orders urging earnest competition for the prizes.

Great credit is due to Ensign McNair for his excellent training of the men, and to the athletic team individually and collectively for their success and excellent behavior at all times while ashore. Our men created a fine impression on the foreigners in Shanghai, and their reputation on the track is now well established.

During the rendezvous of the fleet at Chefoo, during the months of July, August and early part of September, fleet athletics will be held, and there is every indication that the competition for the trophies will be vigorous.

OHIO.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR CADETS.

Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present activity in rifle practice is producing thousands of earnest National Guardsmen, whose previous interest in military matters had more or less of a "tin" ring to it. I studied, drilled and soldiered hard for fifteen years before "hitting the bulls-eye" was forced down my throat. This has been the case with the bulk of the officers of the Guard; it is not to be wondered at, that those baptized on the range nowadays are "wildly enthusiastic"—for good shooting is downright fun of the best kind. Your article on the needs of more rifle practice at West Point, issue of June 23, is precisely right. No cadet should be graduated until the spirit of a genuine enthusiasm for hitting the bulls-eye had place in his heart. It will gladden his entire military life. It should be fixed so every cadet could visit the great National Match at Sea Girt at least once during his four years at the Academy.

EDWARD D. ELLIS, formerly Major, 3d Inf., N.G.P.

THE STRANDED BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

The British battleship Montagu which ran ashore was penetrated by large rocks at two points—under the captain engine-room forward and under one of the main engine rooms aft. As there is no support between the forward rock and the bow the ship rides badly and has showed signs of breaking up. It has accordingly been decided to remove the armor in the fore part, although, in the case of a stranded battleship like the Montagu, this is an exceedingly risky experiment, because the armor acts on the ship similar to a girder on each side, and materially assists to maintain her in form when she is subjected to abnormal strain.

It is proposed to remove the rocks which penetrated the vessel by blasting or otherwise, and then to fill up as

much as possible the compartments below the lower deck, into which water has access, with casks or other watertight vessels, and, after closing all the openings in the lower deck air-tight, to expel the water then remaining in the compartments by pumping in air under the fore part of the ship. Thirty steel air-tight cases known as camels, of sufficient buoyancy to raise the ship as much as is thought necessary to clear possible obstacles, which are being constructed at Devonport Dockyard, will be placed in position, and this, acting in conjunction with the other expedients, is expected to float the Montagu.

At that stage, the Hampshire Gazette tells us, another difficulty is anticipated. The draught of water of the damaged hull will be so great as to render it a matter of impossibility to place her in any available drydock without first beaching her and executing some repairs.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 9, 1906.

Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe left Monday for Chicago, Lieut. G. E. Price went to Fort Robinson Monday, and Lieut. C. E. McCullough has gone to Salt Lake City, Utah, for a visit. Mrs. Rehkopf has returned to her home in Des Moines, Ia., after a short stay with Miss Winifred Erwin. Mrs. James Erwin and the Misses Winifred and Henrietta Erwin will spend the summer touring the West and Yellowstone Park. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill left Thursday for Louisville, Ky., and from there they will go to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., and to Raleigh, N.C., to visit Lieutenant Sherrill's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Sherrill. Mrs. Clinton, who has been the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. Howell, left the early part of the week for Fort Jay, N.Y., accompanied by her mother, who will remain in the East during the summer.

The following people enjoyed a picnic at Platt City on Sunday: Capt. and Mrs. Frank Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub, Mrs. Clinton, Captains Butler and King, Lieutenant Fitch, Margaret Traub, and Teddy Baldwin, Jr. Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Anne Ryan and Miss Bessie Kelsey, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Lieutenants McCleave and West were guests at a dinner party at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City Monday evening, given by Army friends.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., will go over to Fort Riley this week to help select the site for the camp. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, left Tuesday evening for Washington, D.C. The Co. A, 18th Inf., baseball team defeated the Co. K, 18th Inf., team Sunday afternoon on the West End parade ground in one of the league series by a score of 10 to 5.

The detachment of Co. B, Signal Corps, from Omaha, Neb., sent here at the time Co. A was in San Francisco, will leave the last of the week for its proper station in charge of Lieut. E. A. Jeune.

Lieut. C. F. Cox, 11th Cav., left Tuesday for Washington to enter the General Hospital at that place for treatment. Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure has gone to Detroit, Mich. Lieut. Edward A. Kreger left immediately after the graduation for Cincinnati, Ohio. Lieut. K. T. Riggs has gone to Lexington, Ky., to join Mrs. Riggs. Lieut. William H. Winters has left for Kenova, W. Va., for a short visit with relatives, and will join Mrs. Winters and their small daughter at that place. Mrs. Baker left Thursday night for Hagerstown, Md. Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, children and maids, left Tuesday for Catoosa Springs, Ga., for a brief stay before going to Yellowstone Park. Lieut. J. Fair and family have gone to Altoona, Pa., to visit relatives. Lieut. Alden F. Brewster will be with the 16th Battery, F.A., at Fort Riley. Mrs. Wm. Paulding and daughters left Saturday for Martha's Vineyard. Colonel Paulding will join Mrs. Paulding the middle of the month. Capt. E. P. Stuart has gone with the staff class to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., and will accompany the students on their ride to Atlanta. He will make a careful study of the battles en route, and write a book on the details of the ride.

Mrs. Walter Gordon and daughter and Mrs. Monroe McFarland and baby have gone to Green Lake to spend the summer. Mrs. Brounlee, who has been the guest of her sisters, Mrs. James Erwin and Mrs. Walter Gordon, left Saturday for her home in St. Louis. Mr. Alexander Brounlee left the same day for San Antonio, Tex. Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., left Monday for New York city. Mrs. Raymond, who has been in San Francisco, has returned to the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Gleaves left Tuesday night for Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Ward, son of Colonel Ward, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hartman, has gone to Harvey, Mont. Mrs. Cole left Monday for a short stay at Eureka Springs, Ark. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes have gone to Warren, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Pinquard left Wednesday for Hardy, Ark. Capt. I. J. Carr has gone to San Antonio, Tex. Capt. and Mrs. Ames are visiting relatives in Kirkwood, Mo. Mrs. H. E. Ely has gone to Norfolk, Neb., to remain some time as the guest of friends. Mrs. A. J. Dougherty will visit at Mounds, Ill., during the next few weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Holland Rubottom left Sunday evening for Old Mission, Mich., to visit Mrs. Rubottom's aunt, Mrs. Linell. Lieutenant Rubottom will return for the maneuvers at Fort Riley, while Mrs. Rubottom will remain at the lakes the entire summer.

Among the officers who left the garrison Tuesday were Lieutenant Ball, for Sedan, Kans.; Lieutenant McCullough, for Salt Lake City, Utah; Lieutenant Lindsay, for Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieutenant Carter, for Fort Riley; Lieutenant Cox, for Washington; Captain Bates, for Knoxville, Tenn., and Lieutenant Mayo, for Chattanooga. Lieut. D. H. Currie arrived Tuesday from Boston, Mass.

The polo post team played the Kansas City Hunt and Polo Club Monday, July 4, in Kansas City, Mo. The officers who went down were Captains Sievert, White, Smith, Mitchell, Stoddard, and Lieutenants Haskell and Ingalls. The home team was defeated by a score of 8 to 3. The game was one of the smartest of the season, and attended by the largest crowd. After the game the club was wine and dined by the Kansas City club.

Lieut. H. D. Coburn will spend some time at Seattle, Wash. Lieut. A. E. Knowles is at present at the Metropolitan, New York city. Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Holbrook are visiting relatives at Boise, Idaho. Lieut. C. A. Youngberg will be for the next few weeks at Cannon Falls, Minn. Major D. H. Boughton will leave about July 15 for Washington.

Misses Lucia Hunting, Ann Ryan and Bessie Kelsey, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lieutenants West, Barnard and McCleave enjoyed a trolley ride to the Ryan farm July 4. Miss Ryan and her guest, Miss Kelsey, Lieutenant West and Lieutenant Carter, of Fort Riley, attended the Helianthus dance at Vinewood Thursday night in Topeka, Kan. While there they were the guests of Mrs. Ryan's sister, Mrs. William Drechsel. A riding party was given Thursday evening in honor of Miss Brownlee, of St. Louis, by Miss Winifred Erwin.

Lieutenant Johnson left Thursday for San Francisco. Mrs. Johnson will visit her mother at Helena, Mont., during the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell have gone to New York for a short stay. Mrs. Peter Murray and daughter, Frances, left for San Francisco Friday, to remain with Captain Murray until he is relieved from duty at that place. Capt. H. O. Williams left Thursday for the North to spend the summer.

With the hop last Friday evening ended one of the most delightful social seasons in the history of the garrison, there having been a large number of varied functions. This successful result has been largely due to the members of the hop committee. Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf., was chairman; Lieut. W. N. Hughes, secretary; Lieut. W. L. Patterson, treasurer, while Capt. R. R. Raymond, J. P. Haines, J. A. Woodruff and Lieut. W. N. Harkell were members of the committee.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub gave a dinner Wednesday evening. Lieut. Joseph Barnard, 5th Cav., left Saturday for Duluth to visit his parents. Lieutenant McCleave, who left Saturday for Fort Douglas, will return in September to act as best man at the wedding of Miss Lucia Hunting and Lieut. Joseph Barnard. Capt. Frank H. Lawton left Thursday for Chicago. Major T. H. Rees has gone to Fort Riley.

Lieut. C. B. Crusan, who was thrown from his horse and received a broken leg, is recovering rapidly and will be able to

sit up in a few days. Capt. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf., who was injured while out horseback riding, is again able to be out.

The strength of the enlisted force of the garrison the first of the month was 2,122 men.

The Sioux Indian baseball team played the 29th Battery team on the West End parade ground Saturday afternoon. This team carries 1,200 feet of canvas, and this was placed on the parade ground so that admission to the game could be charged. The 29th Battery defeated the Sioux team by a score of 17 to 7. The 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., baseball team broke even in the double-header baseball games at Atchison Wednesday. They won the first one by a score of 5 to 3, and lost the second by a score of 11 to 0.

Mr. James McGonigle will leave this week to visit his brother-in-law, Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, U.S.A., at Buffalo, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterritt, Miss Brownlee of St. Louis, and Lieut. Edward Calvert composed a riding party Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., announce the birth of a son on Thursday, July 5, who has been named Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr. Mrs. Smyser was formerly Miss Maude Craige, of Leavenworth. They are at present the guests of Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shore Craige, of South Second street, Leavenworth.

There was a very enjoyable children's hop at Pope Hall Saturday evening. Among those invited from the city were: Meredith and Ellis Thomas, Olive Van Tuyl and Mary Ellen Garrett. Miss Brownlee, of St. Louis, was the honor guest at a party at Hurlee's Garden Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser left Saturday for San Francisco, to remain during the summer with relatives, and in the early autumn will sail for the Philippines.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, July 12, 1906.

Great sympathy has been felt throughout the garrison for Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow in the death of Mrs. Glasgow's mother, Mrs. Magoffin. She had but recently come North from her home, El Paso, Texas, in the hope of successful medical treatment and her death, while sudden, was seen to be inevitable. The funeral party, consisting of Judge Magoffin, Mrs. Glasgow and two children, left on the 10th for El Paso.

Major Rowan's retirement is announced, and he expects to spend the summer with his family in his summer home, "Camp Bivouac," Lake Placid, Adirondacks, his future movements and winter residence being not yet decided upon.

The 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., left on the 11th for camp at Mt. Gretna, proceeding by train in order to form a guard at the camp. The headquarters and band are to leave later. The families of the officers have generally arranged to spend part or all of the summer at the camp.

Among improvements under way may be mentioned a six-quarter building now in course of erection for officers of Fort Jay. It is just north of No. 10 quarters, Brick Row. A four-quarter building is being constructed for non-commissioned officers by remodeling one of the quarters near Castle Williams.

The New York Arsenal now flies a flag on the Clock Tower building.

Foreign war vessels now in the harbor are the Mexican training ship Zaragoza, and the French cruisers Desaix and Jurien de la Graviere. The last two named came into port on Sunday and saluted. The Mexican captain made his official call here on Monday, July 2, and the French Admiral on July 9.

The Rev. G. Herbert Dennison and Mrs. Dennison are making a week's visit at Chaplain Smith's. Other visitors on the island are Col. Francis E. Lacey, at his daughter's, Mrs. Cocheu's; Mrs. L. G. Smith, of Washington, at her daughter's, Mrs. Davis's; Miss Bettie Walker, of Annapolis, at Mrs. Walker's; Miss Donlin, of Sacramento, at her sister's, Mrs. Falls's; Mrs. and Miss Shirley at the Misses Pullman's; and Mr. Glasgow at his son's, Captain Glasgow's.

Miss Weaver and Cadet Walter Weaver are visiting their sister, Mrs. Stearns, in Waltham, Mass., and Miss Polly Gale is visiting in Springfield. Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue have left this week for Fort Porter. Mrs. Dunn has taken a cottage at Hague, Lake George, for the summer. Mrs. S. C. Mills and family are also at their summer home at Hague; also Gen. and Mrs. Lee. Miss Dunn is visiting Mrs. Stearns at Waltham, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wade and children are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Wade for a few weeks. Miss Galbraith is a guest of Miss Miller, both having returned from a house party at West Point, given by Mrs. Mills.

Lieutenant Hamilton gave a luncheon for Miss Tracy and Miss Russell at the N. Y. Athletic Club. Gen. and Mrs. Wade entertained at dinner on the 6th. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Jenkins and Lieutenant Hodges. Mr. Briggs has been in Boston for several days. Mr. Harold Budd is visiting his brother, Lieutenant Budd. Lieutenant Brabson has left for a fifteen days' leave to visit his family in Tennessee. Lieut. A. F. Halpin, retired, the post organist, is spending the summer at Sea Cliff, where a large camp of boys affords him recruits for the choir he is forming for the new chapel.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 11, 1906.

The arrival of the members of the fourth class in camp is always welcome to the upper classmen, whose tours of guard duty are less frequent in consequence. This event took place on Saturday afternoon, July 7, when, after inspection, the new cadets took up their abode in Camp J. M. Schofield. Instruction in swimming and dancing has been added to the squad drills of the fourth class during the week. Professor Vizay gives instruction in dancing, while swimming is taught by Captain Koehler and his assistants in the gymnasium pool. Cadet picnics have been added to the summer recreations of camp life, whenever the very capricious summer weather has permitted.

The 4th of July hop was held on the eve of the holiday, and exceeded the usual hop in the length of the program, while the added attraction of supper was a feature of the evening's entertainment. A few among the many young ladies present at this or recent dances were the following: The Misses Rockwell, Ayers, Fuller, Watson, Cook, Franklin, Mitchell, Braden, Colgate, Ross, North, Jennings, Cade, Case, Erlenkotter, Wilson, Jones, James, Aleshire, Crane, Barden, Harris, Gardner, Franklin, Farwell, Page, Stockley, Larned and Tillman. The two last named are among the younger set at the post, and while they have not yet made their debut, attend occasionally the tri-weekly hops.

Mrs. John Little and the Misses Rockwell, Mrs. Charles G. Ayers, and Miss Ayers are among Army people staying at the "Rocks" Highland Falls. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller and the Misses Fuller, Major and Mrs. Cruise, Rev. and Mrs. Watson, Col. S. R. Jones, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Browning, are among cadets' relatives spending the summer at the post. Mrs. W. T. Holabird and Miss Cook, of Evanston, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McGee, of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. C. B. Chapman, of Georgia, have been among guests registered at the hotel. The Misses Aleshire, daughters of Major J. B. Aleshire, one of the recently appointed members of the General Staff, have been guests of Mrs. Mills. Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gordon are spending the summer at Lake George. Col. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman have gone to Southampton, L.I.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 9, 1906.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Leavitt, of Butte, Mont., to Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th U. S. Inf., aide to Gen. Theodore F. Wint.

On Saturday Major B. Slaughter, Pay Dept., was the luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh. Capt. Charles L. Bent, recently assigned to command Co. M, reported July 4, and on Friday left for the Marco Target Range, where Co. M is at present shooting. The companies at the Marco Range have been doing remarkably good shooting. They have labored

under great difficulties, the Missouri river having risen twice and almost completely swamped the range. For many days nearly all the supplies had to be transported to them from this post on rafts. The mornings were given to baling out the pits. The energy and good will of the enlisted men has been greatly commended by the officers. On Monday the 3d Battalion will return from the range with an interval of five days before starting on the 220 mile march for Fort Riley.

Capt. Charles W. Castle returned from San Francisco Saturday. Miss Mary Castle, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. E. R. Stone, is now the guest of Captain Castle until the departure of the troops for Riley on July 15. Miss Castle and Mrs. Stone will then leave for their parents' summer home, at the lakes in Minnesota. Mrs. Daniel Webster and son, Daniel, Jr., left Saturday for their home in San Antonio, Tex. They have been for about a week the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker. On July 4 Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker entertained at dinner for Mrs. Webster. Red, white and blue were the colors, tiny flags predominating and at each plate a giant fire cracker loaded with candy. Mrs. McMillan, who has been visiting her son, Dr. Clemens W. McMillan, has returned to her home in Texas, stopping en route to visit in St. Louis and Arkansas.

On July 4 the officers and ladies of the garrison held a tennis tournament during the afternoon. Cooling drinks and cakes were served throughout the games. The contestants were: Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Pauline Murphy, won by Mrs. Murphy, 6-4; Mrs. William E. Welsh and Mrs. E. R. Stone, won by Mrs. Welsh, 9-7; Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Murphy played the final, Mrs. Welsh winning, 6-1. The officers contesting were: Dr. McMillan, Captains Stogsdall, Bent, Threlkeld, Welsh and Wilcox; Lieutenants Wuest, Stone and Elliott, Captain F. A. Wilcox winning the finals. In the evening Captains William E. Welsh and Isaac Irwin and Lieut. Albin L. Clark united their efforts and dollars and entertained the garrison with a fine display of fireworks.

Mrs. William A. Carleton, who has been absent at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for some time, has returned and will remain until after Lieut. Carleton's departure for Riley.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 8, 1906.

The Fourth of July was spent very quietly at the post. The forty-five guns were fired. The troops at Fort Sam Houston participated in the civic parade.

Co. C, 26th Inf., commanded by Lieut. T. M. Hunter, left Monday for Austin to lay out the grounds of Camp Mabry. The 3d Battalion, 26th Inf., commanded by Major Roberts, have arrived at Fort Sam Houston and complete the regiment of the 26th Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. Goode entertained at dinner Thursday night Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Pratt and Major Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a pretty little dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Clements and Lieutenant Hunter. Mr. Albert C. Rich has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne Strayer, awaiting the arrival of her husband from Fort Ringgold. Miss Grace Beall will leave in a few days for New York and Philadelphia before joining her father, Captain Beall, at his new station in Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained Col. and Mrs. Brown at dinner Thursday evening. Major Brown was the host at a very pretty dinner at his quarters, given in honor of Miss Clements prior to her departure. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. Mrs. Landis entertained the Little Card Club Thursday afternoon, Miss Burbank and Miss Clark being the fortunate card winners.

Capt. H. J. Brees and Lieut. W. M. Craigie, of Fort Clark, have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. Lieutenant Craigie entertained with a stag dinner Thursday evening, celebrating his recent transfer to the Cavalry. Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell entertained Wednesday evening; bridge whist being the feature of the evening, and Mrs. Fleming and Colonel Maus winning the prizes. Col. and Mrs. G. Le Roy Brown gave a farewell reception to Gen. and Mrs. Cooke on Friday. Gen. and Mrs. Cooke left Sunday for California, which will be their future home. Miss Cabel entertained the Little Card Club very prettily last Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Burbank cutting for prize—the latter being successful. Mrs. Pratt won the guest prize, Mrs. Perkins entertained at cards Wednesday morning. Mrs. Landis won first prize; Mrs. Comp-ton consolation.

Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill chaperoned a company of young people from Fort Sam Houston at a moonlight picnic at West End Lake. Boating and dancing were enjoyed. Those present were Misses Burbank, Budd, Clarke, Cabel, Cunningham and Eloise Burbank, Lieutenants Bryson, Craigie, Gillis, Burgin, Perkins and Tilford. Capt. Otho W. Budd has returned from a visit to Washington and Baltimore, where he has been visiting relatives. Gen. William S. McCaskey and Lieut. R. R. Stevens have returned from Austin, where they inspected the site where the encampment is to be held.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1906.

The following have been admitted as midshipmen to the Naval Academy: Walter V. Combs, Eugene, Ore.; Herbert C. Roesch, Pendleton, Ore.; Joseph H. Mann, Jr., Larned, Kas.; Charles J. Moore, Decatur, Ill.; Spencer S. Lewis, Calvert, Tex.; F. G. Riencke, Tyrone, Pa.; D. L. Borden, Fort Douglas, Utah; S. K. Ragon, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Henry E. Rosell, New Bern, N.C.; M. P. Quinn, Shenandoah, Va.; J. L. Riheladaffer, Wheeling, W. Va.; L. L. Jordan, Hookerton, N. C.; T. Albert Parker, Murray, Ky.; W. L. Moore, Monticello, Ill.; A. Herron Sloan, Davidson, N.C.; Earl W. Spencer, Jr., Highland Park, Ill.; G. E. Morey, Fullerton, N. D.; J. M. Whitehead, Trenton, N. J.; James H. Haralson, Troy, Ala.; R. C. Mulinix, Trinidad, Col.; Joseph Rosenthal, New York City; Sidney A. Ofsthun, Glenwood, Minn.; James M. Beard, Troy, Ala.; James B. Will, McArthur, Ohio; Julius Hall, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Earl W. Robinson, Wahpeton, N. D.; Clarence C. Riner, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Carl D. Hibbard, Northfield, Minn.; Harry W. Renner, Weehawken, N. J.; S. W. Parker, Anderson, Ind.; S. Force, Rochester, N. Y.

After taking an extra quantity of supplies, the sailing cruiser Severn sailed from Annapolis this morning with a number of the new fourth class midshipmen aboard for a cruise of two or three weeks in Chesapeake Bay below Annapolis. Her headquarters will be Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river. The monitor Nevada, Comdr. Albert Reynolds, also sailed to-day for a week's cruise in the bay. The Nevada has aboard one-half of the first section of the senior class of midshipmen. The battleship Rhode Island, commanded by Capt. Charles G. Bowman, is at anchor in Chesapeake Bay at the entrance to Annapolis harbor. She has been cruising about in the lower part of the bay for several days for the purpose of machinery tests.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 7, 1906.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, was a visitor in El Paso last week looking after his many business interests in the city. Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, Med. Dept., who has been on temporary duty at San Francisco, returned on July 4, and will leave in a few days for his new station, New York City. He will be attending surgeon and examiner of recruits and medical superintendent of the Army transport service in that city.

Miss Mildred Tilton, of El Paso, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., at Fort Bliss Friday night. The other guests were Miss Eliza Berrien, of El Paso, Miss Porter, Captain Albright, Lieutenants Schudt and Corbely, of this post, and Mr. Paul Hammett, of El Paso. Before the departure of Mrs. and Miss Partello, for the East, an

informal supper was given them at the post by the bachelor officers.

Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, 25th Inf., and Lieut. Chester H. Loop, 20th Inf., have been detailed to remain here while the battalion is at the encampment at Austin, Texas.

Judge Joseph W. Magoffin and his daughter, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cav., arrived in El Paso yesterday with the remains of Mrs. Magoffin, who died at her daughter's home at Fort Jay, Governors Island, the first of the week. The friends of Mrs. Magoffin in El Paso were shocked beyond words to hear of her death for they thought she was improving. Services were held from the Catholic church, and at the request of the family, only the family and a few intimate friends accompanied their old friend to her last resting place. Mrs. Magoffin was prominent in all social affairs, and took a lively interest in the progress and welfare of El Paso. Mrs. Glasgow will return to her home at Fort Jay in a few days. Mrs. Magoffin was very well known and had many friends throughout the Army, who will deeply regret to learn of her death.

Beyond the national salute of forty-five guns fired at the post on the Fourth, there was no other excitement to remind one that it was Independence Day.

The following week will see the post almost depopulated. Friday, the 13th, the troops will start for Austin, Texas, to attend the encampment. Captain Hartsock leaves for New York; Mrs. Hunt, wife of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Seelye A. Wallen and children, wife of Lieutenant Wallen, leave for New York by steamer from Galveston; Mrs. James H. Como, wife of Lieutenant Como, accompanied by Mrs. Horace F. Sykes, wife of Lieutenant Sykes, leave for the north; and this will leave only three officers, Dr. Dillon, Lieutenants Schudt and Loop, and four ladies, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Loop, Mrs. Dillon and Miss Porter, at the post. Mr. Davis, quartermaster's clerk, accompanies the troops and Mrs. Davis goes to New York to visit her mother and sister.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 10, 1906.

Preparations are being made for the reception of the soldiers at Chickamauga Park during the coming maneuvers. Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, under command of Capt. E. T. Brown, is busy laying pipes, staking off camps and locating all the roads leading to "Camp Chickamauga," which has been so designated by Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb in his first order. The Federal troops will encamp to the south of General Bubb's headquarters and the militia to the north. General Bubb, who arrived at Fort Oglethorpe during the week, has not yet moved his effects to the headquarters established at Lytle. He is still the guest of Major H. G. Sichel, but he visits the ground daily and makes an inspection of the work as it is accomplished. The following is the announcement of his staff: 1st Lieut. M. M. Keck, aide-de-camp; Major H. G. Sichel, chief of staff; Capt. Carl Reichmann, military secretary; Capt. B. B. Buck, chief quartermaster; Capt. F. H. Pomroy, chief commissary; Capt. Earl I. Brown, chief engineer; 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, assistant quartermaster; 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, assistant commissary.

Mrs. Edward D. Anderson, accompanied by her son Edwin, and aunt, Mrs. Payne, has departed for New York, to spend the summer with relatives at the seashore. Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver reported for duty on the 6th. Mrs. Clarence Stott and Miss Stott have gone to North Platte, Neb., to be absent two or three months.

Major Eben Swift, assistant commandant of the Service schools, and Capt. E. R. Stuart, assistant instructor in the engineering department, accompanied by fourteen officers of the Staff College, en route to Atlantic City, reached Fort Oglethorpe Thursday. They will travel over the famous Sherman march, and expect to be occupied about three weeks with this work. Lieutenant Campbell and a squad of the 12th Cavalry acted as their escort from this point.

Mrs. W. P. Hill left for Rockhill, Md., on Saturday. She will spend the next five or six weeks visiting with her family. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan entertained at dinner Thursday evening. Their guests were: Miss Wessels, Capt. Carl Reichmann and Lieutenants Swift, Brown, Hunter and Scott. A hop was given in the gymnasium hall Thursday night in compliment to Miss Wessels. Lieutenants Dallam, Scott and Talbot acted as a reception committee, while Lieutenants Hunter and Brown looked after the refreshments.

The 12th Cavalry, under command of Colonel Chase, departed early Saturday morning on their twenty-one days' practice march to Knoxville. They expect to return July 23, and go into camp at Chickamauga Park on the 26th. Lieut. Richard W. Walker returned from his leave in time to go on the practice march.

Miss Wessels, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dugan, for several months, left for home in Washington on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Ryan had Capt. F. H. Pomroy for their guest at dinner Thursday evening. Mrs. Hewitt and little daughter, of New York City, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. James Burroughs. Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., arrived Sunday with a number of recruits for the 12th Cavalry. He is stationed at Columbus Barracks. Lieut. George A. Trumbo enjoyed a brief leave, visiting friends in Georgetown, Ky.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 10, 1906.

Mr. H. Marshall Fales, son of Lieut. H. M. Fales, who was graduated in this year's class at Rutgers' College, sailed for Europe with a party of friends, to be gone until October. Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., who is in charge of target practice at Fort Niagara, visited the post last week. Lieutenant Packer has entirely recovered from his severe illness, and will join his regiment in the Philippines in the fall. Lieut. Ursula M. Diller and Lieut. Edward L. Hooper have returned from leaves.

Judge James Harbeson, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Harbeson are visiting their son, Captain Harbeson. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Knabenshue have arrived at the post. Mrs. Smith, of La Salle, N.Y., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Fales.

On Thursday the battalion, with Major F. B. Andrus in command, leave for their 200 mile march to Mount Gretna, Pa. This will leave the post practically deserted, and the social life during the summer will not be as gay as was expected.

FORT NIobrARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., July 9, 1906.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Capt. Hiram M. Powell, left Tuesday night for Blair, Neb., where she will spend part of the summer. The bachelors of the garrison gave a very enjoyable hop the evening of July 3. A part of the dances were given over to figures of a cotillion, the favors being appropriate for the approaching 4th of July. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

The officers and ladies of the 1st Battalion gave a novel out-of-doors entertainment Friday evening, taking advantage of the beautiful moonlight night. A circular was sent around, inviting to a "roof garden" party to be held on the 1st Battalion parade ground. When the guests assembled at nine o'clock, they found a temporary stage erected and the 1st Battalion band had been engaged to play, this being its initial performance. Tables and chairs were scattered about in true roof garden style. A very enjoyable program, consisting of singing, dancing, Indian club swinging and other "stunts" was rendered by men selected from the various companies. Refreshments were served all evening.

Saturday evening a hop complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Shattuck was given at Gordon Hall. Captain Shattuck has been detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in Washington. Capts. Michael J. Lenihan and J. D. Leitch left for Austin, Texas, on Sunday for duty relative to the maneuvers

there. Mrs. Lenihan and daughters, Eleanor and Katherine, accompanied Captain Lenihan.

Sergt. Louis Broodus, Co. M, 25th Inf., has been recommended for a certificate of merit for displaying remarkable coolness and bravery in disarming Private Burnett who attempted to kill Sergt. John Thompson. One shot was fired, but no harm resulted, due to Sergeant Broodus rushing at the man and striking his gun upward, jeopardizing his own life in the act.

The post exchange has declared a final dividend of \$145 for each company in the garrison.

Col. R. W. Hoyt has received a four months' sick leave, and he and Mrs. Hoyt left Thursday for Geneva, New York, where they will spend the summer months and Colonel Hoyt will take a course of treatment. A telegram received by Colonel Hoyt on Sunday brought the good news that the 25th Infantry would not take part in the maneuvers at Austin, Texas, but would proceed direct to its stations. This arrangement proves very satisfactory to everyone.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 10, 1906.

On the morning of the Fourth of July, dress parade occurred at eight o'clock. The Declaration of Independence was read by the adjutant for the benefit of all the enlisted men, and at noon the guns fired the salute to the nation. On Tuesday afternoon there was an interesting baseball game played between the teams of the 35th and 118th Companies, the score was 4 to 3 in favor of the 35th Company.

Miss Graham, of Washington, sister of Mrs. Dunwoody, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Mr. Bonzano, of Philadelphia, father-in-law to Captain Harris, spent a few days last week as the guest of Capt. Frank E. Harris. Lieutenant Pendleton spent a few days last week as the guest of Lieut. Quinn Gray. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. I. N. Lewis, returned Friday from an extended visit to New York, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Townsend. Mrs. Kerrick's sister, Miss Clarke, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison S. Kerrick. Fitzhugh Carter, Jr., has returned from the University of Virginia to spend the summer holidays with his parents, Major and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Carter. Major Carter was ill for several days last week. Lieut. Quinn Gray has gone to his home in Texas where he will join his family and spend his leave. Mrs. George F. Adams and young son, Fonce, returned to the Chamberlain last week.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Berry are spending some time at the Chamberlain. Mrs. Osborne, of the Navy, is at the Sherwood with her small daughter. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, left Sunday night for St. Louis, Mo. Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin left Friday for a month's leave. Mrs. Anson Mills from Washington has been, for several days, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Cline at the Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va. Mrs. Hero, wife of Capt. Andrew Hero, Jr., left with her two children Wednesday on the Boston steamer. They will spend the summer with Mrs. Hero's parents, Col. and Mrs. John Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Barnes and young Master Cooper Barnes left Wednesday via the old Dominion steamer for New York. They will spend a month's leave with relatives in New Haven. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Lieut. R. C. Marshall, Jr., left Wednesday with her daughter and sisters, the Misses Booker, via the Washington steamer for Markham in the mountains of Virginia, where they will spend the summer. Mrs. Gulick, wife of Capt. John W. Gulick entertained informally Wednesday morning at a sewing bee.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 7, 1906.

Another informal hop, probably the last of the present season, was given Friday evening, July 6, in the hop room. The hall was gay with military trappings and the national colors. The music was much of it of a military order, and the band did themselves proud in the rendition of the airs. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Lockwood, Major and Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells and Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry. Punch was served and a number of small and informal suppers followed the event.

A movement is on foot locally in which the Army people are interested—to erect a monument to Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, the first commanding officer of Douglas. The movement began with the G.A.R. women, but it has grown to be a matter of public pride to all the citizens and to the military people as well. General Connor is buried in the little military cemetery at Douglas, and there is no suitable stone to mark his resting place.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, retired, entertained the ladies of Fort Douglas and a number of friends from town at a bridge tea on the afternoon of July 5. Five tables were filled with the players, but the skillful guests from town captured all the prizes. The hostess was assisted in serving tea by a number of the friends from the garrison. Lieut. C. E. McCullough, of Fort Leavenworth, arrived in the city, July 4, and is with Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Forbes, his wife's parents, for a month's stay, with Mrs. McCullough. Later he will go to Fort D. A. Russell, and Mrs. McCullough will remain here with her little daughter Nancy till autumn. Mrs. Royden E. Beebe entertained at a bridge party Saturday evening, July 9, her guests numbering about a score of the garrison people. The rooms were bright with quantities of flowers, and the hostess was assisted in entertaining by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McMahon and Miss Helen Monroe, who is her guest from Omaha. Lieutenant Beebe, who has been in Texas on some surveying work, goes to Fort Leavenworth about Aug. 1, and will be joined there by Mrs. Beebe.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 8, 1906.

Miss Louise Glenn returned on June 27 from Farmington, Conn., where she has been attending school. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. Brady entertained with a delightful reception on Wednesday evening, June 27, in honor of Lieutenant Brady's mother, who has been visiting them. The officers entertained with a hop on Friday evening, June 27, at the club. Those present were Major and Mrs. Glenn, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Bolter, Mrs. Holley, Miss Margaret Glenn, Miss Louise Glenn, Miss Holley, Miss Elmore, Captains Chamberlin and Burnside, Lieutenants Reed, Buttgenbach, Hawes and De Boak.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady, who have been visiting at the home of their son, Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, left July 4 for their home in St. Louis. Miss Elmore, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Forse, will leave on Monday. Capt. James M. Arrasmith left on Saturday for Fort Sheridan, where he will be examined for promotion. Mr. Henry Raymond, of Indianapolis, Ind., is staying at the home of his parents, Major and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 3, 1906.

Major Chittenden and his three children were guests at the post the early part of last week.

Much interest was aroused last week when the Pacific Squadron, consisting of the cruisers Boston and Chicago, the destroyer Preble, and the gunboat Princeton, in command of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, came into these waters, and on July 4 assisted in the celebration at Dungeness.

Lieut. J. A. Moore left on Tuesday to spend a two months' leave in Connecticut, and then go to Fort Monroe to enter next year's class. Mrs. Russell P. Reeder entertained with a luncheon on Friday last; her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Guy T. Scott, Captain Farrar, Mr. Farrar and Mrs. Potter, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Berry, of Fort Casey, are spending a two weeks' leave in Seattle.

REORGANIZING ENGLAND'S ARMY.

There has been much excited and heated discussion of the plans for a reduction of the Army reported to be in preparation by Mr. Haldane, the new Secretary of State for War. A press despatch from London states that Mr. Haldane has at last announced his program. It is proposed to reduce the British army by 20,000 men and yet leave it as a fighting organization, improved and strengthened.

Eight battalions of the line would be taken off and two battalions of guards. It was proposed to withdraw two battalions from Malta, one from Gibraltar and one from Ceylon. A force of 3,240 yeomanry would be used as divisional troops. There would be no reduction of cavalry. The terms of enlistment in the infantry and cavalry would be seven years with the colors and five in the reserve. In the artillery it would be six years with the colors and six in the reserve. The infantry would be formed into six divisions of three brigades each, with four cavalry brigades, representing altogether 150,000 men, made up of 50,000 regulars serving with the colors, 70,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia. It was also proposed to maintain as a war establishment five guns to every thousand rifles and sabers. The older guns would be issued to the volunteers, to enable them to be organized into an artillery reserve. Under the new scheme the terms of enlistment would be for the infantry and cavalry seven years with the colors and five with the reserve; for the field artillery six years with the colors and six with the reserve, and for the garrison artillery eight years with the colors and four with the reserve.

It was further proposed that Parliament hand over annually to each county association a lump sum of money for the organization and maintenance of the county forces, the command and the training of which would remain vested, as hitherto, in the general officers commanding in chief. Broadly, the government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary force of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the force serving abroad. This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations, the command and training of all the forces being in the hands of general officers commanding in chief.

For home defense the country must look chiefly to the yeomanry and volunteers, and the General Staff is preparing a scheme defining the future functions of these forces, and their administration will be handed over to the county organizations, to be formed of partly nominated and of partly elected members and to be under the presidency of the lord lieutenants of the counties.

According to the Baltimore News, although he is entertained more than any other man in Washington and has no expensive family to maintain, Attorney General Moody complains that his salary as a Cabinet officer is not sufficient to keep him out of debt. He is anxious for the day to arrive when he will be at liberty to resign his Government position and return to Boston, where he can live more cheaply and earn more money than in Washington. What becomes of Mr. Moody's \$8,000 a year is a mystery to most people. He lives in bachelor quarters with Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts. They maintain a modest home, the expenses of which they share equally. All three men are popular in Washington society, and during the season can dine out seven nights a week if they are to accept all invitations. Mr. Moody's social obligations end with giving a Cabinet dinner once a year and a couple extra dinners to people who have been nice to him. The Government furnishes him with a horse and carriage, so his livery bills are insignificant. But in spite of all these favorable circumstances, Mr. Moody finds it impossible to make both ends meet. And how about General Crozier, whose pay is somewhat less than that of the Attorney General?

The Commandery of the District of Columbia, M.O.I. L.U.S., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N.; senior vice-commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A.; recorder, Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A.; registrar, Pay Dir. Leonard A. Frailey, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Col. George E. Pond, U.S.A.; chaplain, Chaplain James H. Bradford, U.S.V.; the council—Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. William S. Shallenberger, U.S.V.; Mr. Lucian Jones, "Hereditary"; Brevet Capt. Albion W. Jameson, U.S.V.; Comdr. Robert Platt, U.S.N. Companions of the order elected recently include 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, U.S.A. Applications for admission to the order will be acted upon at the next stated meeting, to be held Nov. 1, include Paymr. David Martin Addison, U.S.N., and Boyd Taylor, second and youngest son of Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor, U.S.A.

"Great was the joy and jubilation in the barracks on Governors Island," says the New York Evening Post, "when it was learned that an order had been received from Washington, countermanding a previous order for the battalion of the 12th Infantry, stationed at Fort Jay, on the island, to march from the post to Mount Gretna. Even the most seasoned veteran prefers riding to a hot, dusty 'hike' any day. So when the word came that the battalion was to travel on a special train, direct, nobody grumbled very hard. Likewise, many were the chuckles at the expense of the other two battalions of the regiment stationed at posts up the State which will have to go 200 miles of the journey to Pennsylvania on foot. The reason why the companies at Fort Jay are indulged is that the Government does not like to allow the large accumulation of military stores gathered at Mount Gretna to go unprotected. The Governors Island detachment being the nearest, got the billet of going on ahead of the rest of the forces, to act as guard."

An interesting tennis tournament was played at the lower post at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 30. There was a good deal of enthusiastic rooting done by both sides, and every play was followed with intense interest. For the lower post Capt. L. J. Fleming and Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith composed the team, and for the upper post Capt. D. W. Kilburn and Capt. John F. Preston. The contest was to be decided by the best three sets out of five,

but the lower post team got a better start and won the first three 6-0, 6-0, 6-3. The contest became closer as the sets proceeded, but the upper post couldn't get the lead to win. At the conclusion of the double, the winning team divided and squared off to decide which one of the lower post team should keep the cup. After another exciting contest Captain Arrowsmith won the deciding set by the score of 6-3. It seemed a toss-up to decide the winner for some time. At the conclusion of the contest Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., presented the handsome cup with a few very telling remarks. The cup was presented to the tournament committee by a lady of the post. It was handsomely decorated and embossed, having an appropriate inscription, and in all respects made under the requirements of the Tin Trust. Among the other inscriptions thereon engraved was "Sterling" in bold letters.

Secretary of State Elihu Root, who arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 8, on board the cruiser Charleston, on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American Congress, was entertained at luncheon July 9 by George Cabot Ward at the Union Club. A large number of people assembled to witness the arrival of Mr. Root from the warship, and at the naval station landing Capt. Karl Rohrer, U.S.N., the station commandant, and his staff received the party. A detachment of marines were drawn up at the landing. After exchanging formal courtesies Captain Rohrer turned the party over to Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, U.S.A., commanding the District of Porto Rico, and the party proceeded immediately to the Governor's palace. The Porto Rico Regiment was waiting outside the naval station to act as escort to the Secretary of State.

Four automobiles, which have been purchased by the War Department for use at the camps of instruction, will be sent from Washington to Mount Gretna. Experiments will be made with them there at the headquarters of General Grant in order to test their value to the military establishment. Subsequently they will be sent for the same purpose to other camps of instruction.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., June 4, 1906.

A large number of the garrison attended the ball given Thursday, May 31, in Holo by the combined English and Spanish clubs at the Sociedad Artistica in honor of the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena, which was a most successful affair.

Last Sunday being Children's Day, the morning service was in the hands of the children of the post, and was a very sweet and touching service. They led the singing and each one gave a short recitation.

Major and Mrs. Powell have given several delightful progressive dinners lately, which have been very jolly affairs. Those present at the last one, on June 1, were: Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Miss Smith, Miss Robertson and Lieutenants Chester, Moller, Walling, Robinson and Woodson.

Major and Mrs. Terrett entertained at dinner, June 2, Major and Mrs. Powell and Miss Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Miller and Captains Taggart and Walker.

The companies stationed here having about completed target practice, have commenced the practice of marches. Co. F, from Holo, with Lieutenants James, Mason and Merritt, has arrived to do its shooting on the range.

Miss Robertson, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Conley. Last Friday the Five Hundred Card Club met at Mrs. Evans'. The first prize was won by Mrs. F. G. Smith, and the second by Mrs. Kalde. This week the Bridge Whist Club met at the home of Mrs. Andrus.

BORN.

CASADAY.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1906, to the wife of Contract Dental Surg. G. H. Casaday, U.S.A., a son.

CROSE.—At Indianapolis, Ind., July 10, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., a daughter, Catherine.

CURRIE.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 6, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, William Ross Currie.

GARDINER.—At Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., July 10, 1906, a daughter to Mrs. Helen Ryan Gardiner, daughter of the late Comdr. George P. Ryan, U.S.N.

HOPKINS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., on July 5, 1906, a daughter, Winifred Louise, to the wife of Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HUNT.—At Burlington, N.J., July 9, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Hunt, U.S.N.

LANDERS.—At Fort Mott, N.J., July 3, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. H. L. Landers, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Davenport Landers.

RUGGLES.—At Lyons, N.Y., July 3, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. J. A. Ruggles, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SMYSER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., July 5, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., a son, Rudolph E. Smyser, jr.

MARRIED.

GLASS—ISAACS.—At Portland, Ore., June 25, 1906, Btsn. James Glass, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Isaacs.

MCCURDY—MUEHLEMAN.—At Hannibal, Ohio, July 11, 1906, Mr. Okey Johnson McCurdy and Miss Josephine Louise Muehleman, sister of the wife of Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., U.S.A.

DIED.

BELLAS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1906, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U.S.A., retired.

BUBB.—At Huntington, Ore., June 30, 1906, Mrs. Frederick Steele Bubb, wife of Mr. Frederick Steele Bubb, son of Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A.

COX.—At Washington, D.C., July 5, 1906, M. B. Cox, father of Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th U.S. Cav.

GARDNER.—At Wakefield, R.I., July 3, 1906, Mrs. R. H. Gardner, mother of Cadet C. H. Gardner, U.S.M.A.

GOODWIN.—At Washington, D.C., July 13, 1906, Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., retired.

HOPKINS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 6, 1906, Winifred Louise Hopkins, infant daughter of Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MAGOFFIN.—At Governors Island, N.Y., July —, 1906, Mrs. Joseph W. Magoffin, mother of Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th U.S. Cav.

MALLORY.—At Washington, D.C., July 7, 1906, Philip Wythe Mallory, aged fifteen years, eldest son of Major and Mrs. John S. Mallory.

RUCKER.—On May 28, 1906, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Lucy Marion, wife of 1st Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., and daughter of Judge and Mrs. William T. Newman, of Atlanta, Ga.

RUCKER.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1906, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Rucker, U.S.A., retired.

TANNER.—At Helena, Mont., June 29, 1906, Mrs. James Tanner, mother of Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 4th U.S. Inf.

TYLER.—At Vancouver, Wash., June 25, 1906, Mrs. W. D.

Tyler, mother of the wife of Lieut. D. C. McDonald, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

WITCHER.—At Salt Lake, Utah, July 9, 1906, Lieut. Col. John S. Witcher, U.S.A., retired.

WOODWARD.—On a train near Field, British Columbia, July 6, 1906, Naval Constr. Joseph J. Woodward, U.S.N.

WIKOFF.—At Easton, Pa., July 4, 1906, Mrs. Susan M. Wikoff, widow of Gen. Charles A. Wikoff, U.S.A.

SEA GIRL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The official program of the annual shooting tournament of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, National Rifle Association, and New Jersey State Rifle Association, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Aug. 27 to Sept. 6, inclusive, has been issued, giving the conditions in the various matches of the three organizations.

The meeting promises to be even more interesting than the great tournament of last year. The National contests will begin Sept. 4, with the National Team Match, in which there are seven prizes. There will follow the National Individual Match, in which there are twenty-six prizes, and the National Pistol Match, in which there are fifteen prizes.

The matches of the National Rifle Association are: No. 1, Wimbledon Cup Match, 4 prizes; No. 2, President's Match, 12 prizes; No. 3, Members' Match, 8 prizes; No. 4, Regimental Championship Team Match, 4 prizes; No. 5, Championship Regimental Skirmish Match, for a prize donated by the E. I. Dupont Powder Co.; No. 6, Inter-Collegiate Match, 2 prizes; No. 7, Inter-Club Match, 3 prizes; No. 8, National Marksmen's Match; No. 9, Championship Revolver Team Match, 3 prizes.

The matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association are: No. 1, Dryden Trophy Match, teams of eight, 3 prizes; No. 2, Company Team Match, teams of five, 3 prizes; No. 3, Company Team Match (Tyro), 3 prizes. This match is open to teams of three from any company of the U.S. Army; a ship's company of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps; the U.S. Military and Naval academies and the National Guard of any State, Territory or District of Columbia. Members of the teams to be eligible to shoot in this match must never have been on a winning team in any team match at Sea Girt previous to the 1906 meeting; 5 shots at 200 yards and 5 shots at 500 yards.

No. 4, Columbia Trophy Match, teams of 6, 3 prizes; No. 5, Carbine Team Match, teams of five, 3 prizes; No. 6, Veteran Organization Team Match, teams of six, 1 prize; No. 7, The Ideal Regimental Team Match, teams of six, 5 prizes; No. 8, Individual Rapid Fire Match, 6 prizes; No. 9, All Comers Military Match, 6 prizes; No. 10, Hayes Medal Match, individual, 5 prizes; No. 11, Gen. E. P. Meany Match, individual, 5 prizes; No. 12, N.J.S.R.A. Trophy Match, individual, 6 prizes; No. 13, Spencer Match (individuals), 6 prizes; No. 14, Members' Match, 3 prizes; No. 15, Reading Match (individuals), 10 prizes; No. 16, Kuser Rapid Fire Match (individuals), 1 prize; No. 17, Consolation Match (individual), 6 prizes; No. 18, Souvenir Medal Match, 2 prizes; No. 19, Du Pont Tyro Match (individual), 9 prizes; No. 20, Grand Du Pont Aggregate (individual), 12 prizes; No. 21, Off-Hand Match (individual), 9 prizes; No. 22, Hale Match (individual), 12 prizes; No. 23, Press Match (individual), 5 prizes.

Revolver and Pistol Matches. No. 24, Novice Military Revolver Match, 6 prizes; No. 25, All Comers Military Revolver Match, 5 prizes; No. 26, All Comers Rapid Fire Military Match, 5 prizes; No. 27, Army Revolver Matches, 8 prizes; No. 28, Pistol Match, 5 prizes; No. 29, Disappearing Target Revolver Match, 5 prizes; No. 30, Bobber Match, 3 prizes.

The State of New Jersey will supply tents, cots, blankets and camp stools to contestants. Blank requisitions for same should be secured from the Post Quartermaster and filled out on arrival without delay.

The camp restaurant will be under first-class management with good meals at reasonable rates. Visiting teams should communicate with Post Quartermaster in advance. Rifles and lockers may be rented by the day or for the tournament. Ammunition of all kinds and makes for sale on the grounds. Rules and Regulations governing the Competitions and blank forms for entries may be secured by addressing the Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N.J.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The several organizations composing the National Guard of North Carolina will go into camp during the current year as follows: 2d Infantry and 1st Battery, F.A., at Morehead City, from July 25 to Aug. 3; 1st Infantry, at Morehead City, from Aug. 11 to 20; 3d Infantry, at Chackamauga Park, Tenn., from Aug. 19 to 26. Each company will be required to attend its respective encampment with not less than seventy-five per cent. of its enlisted strength. Gen. J. F. Armfield, 1st Brigade, will be in command of the camp.

Two more new batteries of 3-inch guns are to be delivered to New York by the War Department, together with new harness. The guns will be supplied for the First Battery of New York, Capt. Louis Wendel, and the Third Battery of Brooklyn, Capt. H. S. Rasquin.

Realizing the importance of a liberal allowance of ammunition for target practice, Adjutant-General Henry of New York, on July 11 issued an order allowing an extra twenty-five rounds of ammunition for each sharpshooter, expert, and distinguished expert, in the National Guard of the State, bringing the total allowance of 100 rounds per man. The Federal Government will stand the cost of the increased allowance in ammunition, as New York's National Guard appropriation of \$77,000 has been doubled this year. The increase will greatly stimulate rifle practice.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that the West Virginia has been selected for the cruise of the 1st Battalion of the naval militia from July 21 to 28. The Rochester division of the naval militia will go with the 1st Battalion.

Major T. E. Nash, of the British army, in the United Service Magazine, contrasts the liberality of New York in providing armories for its State troops to that of England which does not build up-to-date armories for its volunteers. In the course of his remarks he says: "The interest and pride taken in the armory by the locality generally are things quite unknown in the old country. This is not as it should be; the only way to support a voluntary military force is to accustom its social side. (This is found to be true even in the regular forces; much more is it true for the militia and volunteers.)"

Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, directs, under date of June 29 last, that the maximum strength of all organized companies of Infantry of the National Guard of this State shall, until otherwise ordered, consist of not more than eighty-one enlisted men; total of command, eighty-four. All companies of infantry that have increased their commands to a greater number of enlisted men than the maximum above given since the passage of the Act concerning the militia of the State, approved May 16, 1906, will at once reduce the company strength to the prescribed maximum number.

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to Quartermaster Sergt. A. C. Hall by the members of Co. F, 47th N.Y., during the encampment at Peekskill recently.

Arrangements are well under way in the 7th N.Y. for the entertainment of the rifle team from the Queens Westminster Volunteers, which will arrive in New York about Sept. 24 next. Major Fisk is the chairman of the committee in charge, and a number of social functions will be arranged for the visitors in which all the members of the 7th can participate, as well as many of their friends. Company F is to give a theatrical show, the proceeds from which are to be used to help defray the expenses for entertaining the British riflemen. Corporal Blackford, of Company F, has written the play.

The committee of officers of the 69th N.Y., of which Captain Reville is chairman, Captain Foley, vice-chairman, Captain Dillon secretary, and Captain Reynolds treasurer, having in charge the celebration of the opening of the new armory, have

New Regulation U. S. Marine Corps Cap and Collar Device



Accepted by Officers as superior in workmanship and detail.

14-Karat Gold and Silver	Bronze
Collar Ornaments, \$8.00 pair	\$2.50 pair
Cap Ornaments, 8.00 each	2.50 each

Insignia Catalogue on application.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

decided that the event shall take place on Saturday, Oct. 6, instead of on Labor Day as at first proposed. The 9th Regiment of Massachusetts will be present as the guests of the 69th. There will be a street parade, which will be quite an imposing event, as the 7th Regiment and the 1st Battery will join with the 69th and its Boston guests. The war veterans of the regiment will also parade as well as a number of prominent civilians and ex-members of the 69th.

Friends of Major W. A. Turpin, of the 13th N.Y., will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from a sickness which has confined him to his home for a month or more. He was suffering from a gastric trouble and has lost considerable weight.

Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.Y., has accepted an invitation from Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., to act as an umpire and inspector at Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 28 to Aug. 19, during the joint camp of the Army and National Guard. The choice is an excellent one, and General Grant will have the services of one of the best informed officers in the National Guard.

The National Lancers, of Boston, Mass. (Troop A, M.V.M.), while always attending strictly to military duty, do not forget the social end. Early each season it arranges a program of interesting social events, and publishes them to the command. The program of the past season was of such a character that none were slighted. It was as follows: Thanksgiving smoker, dancing party; Christmas smoker, children's dancing party, complimentary party to the ladies, dancing party, smoker (complimentary to the veterans), smoker (complimentary to Troop A), dancing party, smoker (camp fire, military night). Dancing parties began at 8 o'clock p.m., and continued to 12 o'clock. These dances were informal, and full dress was not necessary. The smokers began at 8 o'clock; lunch was served at 8:30, and the program for the evening was presented at 9:00, and was concluded at 11 o'clock. All the entertainments occurred on Wednesday evenings, generally at intervals of two weeks. The expense for the course was \$5.00; general admission 75 cents. Members were permitted to bring guests.

The new armory at Plymouth, Mass., for the militia is a building 30 by 170 feet, the two-story headhouse being 30 by 70, and the drill shed 67 by 100. It will be built of red brick with gray brick and granite trimmings, the central portion of the facade being finished with battlement tops, in keeping with the character of the building. There will be a large, low segment, deeply recessed entrance way with heavy iron grills on either side of the doorway. The roof of the drill shed will be of slate. On the first floor of the headhouse, opening from the main hall, are the assembly room, the captains', lieutenants' and first sergeants' rooms, and on the second floor are the quartermasters' room, lockers, non-commissioned officers' room, the armory and the library. From this floor a balcony opens overlooking the drill shed. In the basement are cleaning rooms, kitchen, shower baths, etc. The drill shed is high, with a steel trestle roof, well lighted and with a fine maple floor; the floors throughout the building, in fact, are all maple, while the finish will be North Carolina pine. The armory will cost \$25,000.

Company G, of the 9th N.Y., will hold an outing and games at Duer's Whitestone Park, Whitestone, L.I., Sunday, July 22, 1906. Tickets, including transportation, dinner and refreshments, \$2; lady's ticket, \$1.25. There will be prize bowling for ladies and valuable prizes will be awarded. Trains leave East Thirty-fourth street at 9:30 a.m. sharp.

Adjutant Gen. A. M. Alderson, of Montana, in an order as to the preparation of the companies of the 2d Regiment, which are to take part in the encampment at American Lake from Aug. 11 to 19, says: "Montana troops will be thrown in contact with regiments from the Regular Army and those of the National Guard of Washington and Oregon, and in order to make a creditable showing it will be necessary that a great deal of work be accomplished between now and the time set for departure. The State of Montana is unable at the present time to furnish shirts or shoes for the men of the regiment. Wherever possible, company commanders will see that their men are provided with the Regulation Service shirt (drab). Of supreme importance to the comfort of the men during these maneuvers is the question of footwear. Company commanders will see that their men are equipped with broad, well fitting marching shoes."

STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The 47th Regiment, under command of Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, its colonel, and the 14th Regiment, under command of Col. John H. Foote, occupied the camp of instruction near Peekskill from June 30 to July 7, which was the closing week of the camp season. The 47th, which is an eight company regiment, had thirty-four officers and 446 men present, a total of 480, and three officers and 132 men were absent. The percentage of present was 78.26. The 14th, which is a twelve company regiment, had 564 officers and men present, and 205 absent, its percentage of present being 72.83.

Both regiments put in very profitable weeks and showed improvement at the end of the camp tour, the 14th undoubtedly making the best progress. Its tour was considered satisfactory, while that of the 47th was not. The 14th Regiment had formerly been split with factional strife among its officers, but since the election of Colonel Foote, a few weeks ago, the hatchet has been buried. It was Colonel Foote's first tour as C.O. and the officers and men showed a commendable disposition to improve. Owing to the orderly behavior of the 12th Regiment, which occupied the camp the previous week, both commands suffered by comparison.

One of the worst examples of discipline, and also the lack of respect for women, occurred in a company street of the 14th Regiment on July 1, when two young women visitors were tossed in the air in a blanket. Some 300 men witnessed the tossing, and as the victims invariably descended head foremost, the display of hosiery and lingerie was somewhat startling. Fortunately a commissioned officer came along and stopped the unseemly blanket tossing, much to the relief of the victims. It is strictly prohibited by regulations to toss any person in a blanket, and the non-commissioned officers present, by not stopping the tossing of the females, showed their incompetency. Some of the men of both regiments were also disorderly in Peekskill, and on July 16 a provost guard, formed by the guard details of both regiments, was ordered to Peekskill to round up the large number of men of the two regiments who were known to be in town without passes.

During evening parade on July 4 two young women were seen walking through the main streets of the camp, each attired in part in an officer's uniform. One wore the regulation dress cap and blouse, with a captain's shoulder straps; the other an olive drab service blouse with campaign hat. The women got

the clothing from an officer of the 14th, and upon being informed by the officer of the day that it was contrary to regulations to wear the uniforms, they returned to the company street and took off the military apparel.

Although July 4 is a holiday the daily routine of camp was carried out as usual, and there was no suspension of drills or ceremonies. There was extra work in fact for some of the Guardsmen when Capt. Henry G. Lyon, U.S.A., took the non-commissioned officers of the 14th Regiment out on the parade ground for drill in the school of the company, as he did the non-commissioned officers of the 47th Regiment, on the previous day. At noon the detail from the 1st Battery fired a salute of forty-five guns at intervals of ten seconds. Two guns were used, and the saluting was over in seven and one-half minutes. As the national flag contained only forty-five stars, the salute consisted of forty-five guns. The additional star will not be recognized in the salute to the Union until next year.

Both regiments performed hard work in company, battalion and regimental drills, and the drill of the 14th Regiment on July 5 was one of the best of the camp season. Marked improvement was also shown in the horsemanship of the field and staff officers of the two regiments, who received daily instruction from Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

At one of the first officers' schools, conducted by Capt. Henry G. Lyon, U.S.A., in the old mess hall, the instruction was both theoretical and practical, and the officers were intensely interested. They were formed as a company and given instruction in squad movements. Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 47th Regiment, acted as a file closer. It is twenty-eight years ago since he filled a similar position in the ranks.

A pleasant incident occurred at the close of the officers' school on July 10, when Col. John H. Foote, on behalf of the officers of the 47th, presented to Captain Lyon a handsome fob and charm, the latter consisting of a fac-simile of the 47th Regiment pin, with the three corps badges. Colonel Foote told Captain Lyon how much he and his officers appreciated his work and how much they had been benefited by the instruction. Captain Lyon was deeply affected by the gift.

The camp of both regiments was kept clean. Military courtesy and guard duty were not as good as desired, and all the commands present this season could improve in this. As organizations, however, only got to camp once in two years, it is not to be wondered at that many deficiencies exist. Capt. John J. Dixon, of the 47th, proved a highly efficient Q.M., and he handled his department in fine shape despite many obstacles.

In the average percentage of present during the camp season, Troop D leads in the Cavalry, and the 9th Regiment leads in the Infantry. The 12th Regiment had the largest number of men present, and the 23d had the largest number of absentees. The following table shows the present and absent in each organization in camp arranged in order of merit:

	Present.	Absent	Per cent. Present.
Troop D.....	63	2	96.92
Squadron C.....	145	14	91.19
9th Regiment.....	615	93	86.86
12th Regiment.....	663	126	84.16
Squadron A.....	205	40	83.67
69th Regiment.....	549	123	81.40
47th Regiment.....	480	135	78.26
71st Regiment.....	498	185	73.20
14th Regiment.....	564	205	72.83
23d Regiment.....	515	288	64.09

NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Riflemen of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Naval Militia and civilians will be very much interested in the annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association at Creedmoor, N.Y., from July 25 to 31 inclusive. There are individual and team matches for rifle, carbine and revolver, and liberal prizes are offered. A program giving full particulars can be procured from the Secretary of the Association, Major W. H. Palmer, 55 Liberty street, New York city.

The program in brief is as follows:

These team matches are open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or Naval Militia, or any foreign government, members of the association from a registered club or society. Any military rifle may be used.

No. 1. Company Team Match.—To be shot on Wednesday, July 25, teams of four; 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots per man at each distance. Prizes: First prize, forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees; third prize, ten per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 2. Carbine Team Match.—To be shot on Wednesday, July 25, commencing at 10 a.m.; 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots per man at each distance. First prize, forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees; third prize, ten per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 3. The McAlpin Trophy Match.—To be shot on Thursday, July 26; 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, ten shots per man at each distance. Prizes: First prize a trophy, presented by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, for annual competition, and forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 4. The Cruikshank Trophy Match.—To be shot on Friday, July 27; to teams of six; 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance. Prizes: First prize, a trophy, valued at \$300, presented by E. A. Cruikshank, esq., for annual competition, and forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees; third prize, ten per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 5. 71st Regiment Trophy Skirmish and Rapid Fire Match.—To be shot on Saturday, July 28; teams of six; conditions same as the rapid fire and skirmish of the National Trophy Competition. Prizes: First prize, a trophy, valued at \$200, presented by the board of officers of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., for annual competition, and forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees.

Other matches are as follows:

No. 6. Old Guard Trophy Match.—To be shot on Monday, July 30; teams of six, from any rifle club or association in the United States; 200 yards standing, ten shots per man. Prizes: A trophy, value \$200, presented by the Old Guard for competition, and forty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees. Military organizations which have not a rifle club organized will be considered as clubs and are eligible.

No. 7. The Thurston Match.—To be shot on Monday, July 30, open to everyone; 800 and 900 yards. Prizes: First prize, thirty per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty per cent of the entrance fees; third prize, ten per cent of the entrance fees; fourth prize, seven per cent of the entrance fees. Fifth prize, three per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 8. The New York State Rifle Association Match.—To be shot on Tuesday, July 31; open to members of the New York State Rifle Association only; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each distance.

No. 9. All Comers Short Range Match.—Open each day during the meeting to everyone; distance, 200 yards, 7 shots, position standing. Prizes: First prize, a trophy valued at \$300, presented by Gen. George W. Wingate, for annual competition in off-shoulder shooting, and \$20 in cash; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5. Also two special prizes of \$20 and \$10 respectively, from which are barred: First, the five prize winners as above; second, any man who has ever been a member of a rifle team representing his State or arm of the Service or has ever won an individual prize with the rifle at a meeting of the N.R.A., the New York State Rifle Association, or the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

No. 10. All Comers Mid-Range Match.—Open each day during the meeting to everyone; 600 yards, 7 shots, position prone. First prize, a cup, valued at \$100, presented by Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., for annual competition, and \$20 in cash; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5. Also two special prizes of \$20 and \$10 respectively, from which are barred the same prize winners as noted in match No. 9.

No. 11. All Comers Long Range Match.—Open each day during the meeting to everyone; 1,000 yards, 7 shots, posi-

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

tion prone. Prizes: First prize, a cup, presented by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, for annual competition, value \$100 and \$20 in cash; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5. Also two special prizes of \$20 and \$10 respectively, from which are barred the same prize winners as noted in match 9.

No. 12. Team of Three Match.—Open to teams of three; 200 yards, 5 shots. Prizes of \$2 to the highest score on each team.

No. 19. Rapid Fire Match.—Open each day to everybody; 200 yards, standing, two strings of five shots each; best three scores to count. First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5.

No. 20. Members Match.—Open each day to members of the New York State Rifle Association only.

No. 13. Schuetzen Match.—German Ring Target Continuous Match open to everyone; 20 yards, position standing, body free from rest; number of shots, three on German ring target. Aggregate of three scores to count. First prize, gold medal and twenty per cent of the entrance fees; second, twenty per cent; third, ten per cent; fourth, seven per cent; fifth, five per cent.

No. 14. Re-Entry Revolver Match.—Open to everyone; 50 yards, 5 shots on the Standard American target; 8-inch bullseye, 10 ring, 3.36 inches. First Prize, twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees; second, fifteen per cent; third, ten per cent; fourth, five per cent. Also two special prizes of \$10 and \$5 respectively, from which are barred: First, the four prize winners as above; second, any man who has ever been a member of a revolver team representing his State or arm of the Service or has ever won an individual prize with the revolver at an out-door meeting of the N.R.A., the New York State Rifle Association, the New Jersey State Rifle Association or the United States Revolver Association.

No. 15. Rapid Fire Re-Entry Revolver Match.—Open to everyone; 50 yards; 5 shots on the Standard American Target; 8-inch bullseye, 10 ring, 3.36 inches; the five shots to be shot within the time limit of fifteen seconds, taking time from the command "fire," revolver to be at "raise pistol" or resting on barrier in front of contestant. Any military revolver or magazine pistol, approved by the executive officer. The full charge service cartridge or factory ammunition of equal strength. The aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes. First prize, twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees; second, fifteen per cent; third, ten per cent; fourth, five per cent.

No. 16. Disappearing Target Match.—Open to everyone; 25 yards; five shots on a Standard American Target with a bullseye four inches in diameter. Any revolver or magazine pistol, with trigger pull not less than 2½ pounds. Ammunition—Any. The aggregate of three strings to count for all prizes. Prizes: First prize, twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees; second, fifteen per cent; third, ten per cent; fourth, five per cent.

No. 17. Re-entry Pistol Match.—Open to everyone; 50 yards; five shots on Standard American target; 8-inch bullseye, 10 ring, 3.36 inches. Any single-shot, with barrel not more than ten inches in length. Length between sights not more than ten inches. Trigger pull not less than two pounds. Ammunition—Any. Aggregate of three scores to count for all prizes. Ties divided. Prizes: First prize, twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees; second, fifteen per cent; third, ten per cent; fourth, five per cent.

No. 18. Revolver Team Match.—To be shot on Saturday, July 28. Open to teams of five. Target—Standard American, with 8-inch bullseye, down to and including the four ring; shots outside the four ring to count as misses; fifty yards, each man to fire 25 shots in strings of five shots fired in the time limit of fifteen seconds for each string. Weapon—Any military revolver or magazine pistol, approved by the executive officer, with four pounds trigger pull. Government or any factory ammunition, with a bullet not lighter than the full weight Service bullet, and full charge of smokeless or other powder, bullets, crimped into shell sufficiently to be water-tight. Ammunition must be brought to range in unbroken boxes. Prizes: A trophy valued at \$100 presented by Hugh H. Baxter, esq., to be held for one year, and to become the property of the organization winning it three times, not necessarily in succession, and twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees; second prize, twenty-five per cent of the entrance fees.

No. 21. Interscholastic Match.—To be shot on Thursday, July 26. Open to teams of five, from the pupils of any college, high school or elementary school in the United States or the Dominion of Canada. Distances—100 and 300 yards, five shots at each distance. Rifle—U.S. Service; ammunition, Ideal reduced load No. 308,284—207-grain bullet. Prizes: First prize, a trophy, value \$300, presented by E. I. DuPont Co.; second prize, a trophy, value \$25, presented by Simon Uhlman, esq., and a medal to each member of the two winning teams.

In the team matches last year the U.S. Marine Corps and the 71st N.Y. won the lion's share.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CHIEF MUSICIAN.—As to whether a soldier is exempt from taxes, depends entirely upon the laws of the State in which he resides.

CAMPAIGN MEDAL asks: If a discharged soldier who served with Troop B, 9th Cav., U.S.A., in South Luzon, from Sept. 16, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1902, is entitled to a campaign medal? Answer: Campaign badges authorized by G.O. No. 4, W.D., 1905, are to constitute a part of the Army uniform and are to be worn as such. They cannot, therefore, be issued to anyone not in the Service.

F. C.—Courts-martial are ordered whenever necessary, and there are no special dates selected. We publish all the important courts-martial as soon as the proceedings are officially available. The last G.C.M. appeared in our issue of July 7, page 1256.

W. P. C.—Officers in the Philippine Constabulary are appointed by the Civil Government in the Philippines. They are not a part of the Army.

P. T.—An enlisted man can be discharged from the Army by a sentence of G.C.M., or for physical disability or by purchase, or by expiration of term of service. He cannot be discharged on the ground that he has qualified to practice law.

H. K.—Pensions are only allowed by the U.S. Government for injury or death while in the service of the Army or Navy of the United States. Men wounded in the Confederate service are not drawing pensions for disabilities received in such.

W. H. H.—Write to the Secretary of the Navy for the information you desire, stating your reason for desiring the same. The gunboats Exchange, Reindeer and Victory were all in command of acting Volunteer officers in 1865, and all their officers were Volunteers. It will be very difficult to find the address of those now living, as none of them are in the Navy now.

J. G. T.—As to whether a soldier must pay a poll tax depends upon the law of the State he is living in.

THE NEW GOERZ
Army Prism Binocular
 Specially constructed to meet the most exacting Army and Navy requirements
 Officially adopted by the ENGLISH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN, and PORTUGUESE Governments and now used to the exclusion of nearly all others by Russian and Japanese officers in the Far East.

We offer these Glasses to all officers of military organizations in the U.S. at Government prices.
 Write for descriptive pamphlet to
C. P. GOERZ OPTICAL WORKS,
 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago. 27 E. Union Square, New York.
 Berlin, London, Paris, St. Petersburg.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 6, 1906.

The event of importance during the week was of course the arrival here of Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, the new commandant, and Mrs. Lyon. They came from Honolulu on the Mongolia, due in San Francisco Bay on July 2. Accordingly the yard tug was despatched to the lower bay early that morning, but the steamer was late, and it was not until the following morning, Tuesday, that she reached port, owing to the fog. It was shortly after noon that the tug Unadilla, with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon aboard left San Francisco, reaching here about 2:30. All the officers of the station were down at the landing to greet the new commandant, but his reception was entirely devoid of any ceremony. He came ashore in citizen's clothes, and after greeting the officers cordially was driven with Mrs. Lyons to the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, whose guests they were for a few days, until their own handsome quarters could be made ready for them.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th, Rear Admiral Lyon's flag was hoisted over the receiving Independence, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and he formally assumed command of the yard and station. The people of Mare Island are delighted with the assignment which brings Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon to Mare Island, and under their regime the station will no doubt be lively in a social way, as reports from Honolulu tell of the many pleasant affairs given by them while they were at that station. With the employees of the yard Rear Admiral Lyon has already won favor by granting permission for the men to smoke in the foundry, blacksmith shop, or other places where there is no danger of fire during the noon hour.

Mrs. Isabelle Quackenbush, daughter of Mrs. Kirkland and the late Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland, arrived here from New York on June 30, and went at once to her mother's home in the navy yard town. Mrs. Kirkland underwent an operation in a San Francisco hospital a couple of weeks ago. The attendant surgeons found that a second and most critical operation would be necessary, and Mrs. Quackenbush accordingly came out from the East to be with her mother. Mrs. Kirkland was operated on on Tuesday, the 3d, her arm being amputated. She rallied splendidly from the shock and is reported as doing wonderfully well. Until the arrival of Mrs. Quackenbush Miss Patty Palmer spent each day with Mrs. Kirkland at the hospital, going in the evening to the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Whiting, where she remained for the night.

Mrs. Orin G. Murfin, who spent some time in Vallejo during the stay of the U.S.S. Boston at Mare Island for repairs, left last week for Ohio, where she will be the guest of her mother during Lieutenant Murfin's cruise. Mrs. William D. Leahy, also here while the Boston was in port, Lieutenant Leahy being attached to that ship, has left for San Francisco. During the latter part of her stay she had as her guest her mother, Mrs. Harrington, of San Francisco. Ensign Caspar Goodrich was a visitor to the yard on Sunday last. Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully is expected in San Francisco, ordered to the Union Iron Works for duty. He is well known in that city, and he and his young wife will receive a very warm welcome. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winship, who opened their summer home at Ross Valley a couple of months ago, are entertaining Miss Patricia Cosgrave, who will spend the summer with them.

Ensign William W. Galbraith, who completed his examination for promotion last week, left on the 2d for his home in Tennessee, to visit his brother and settle up some business interests, and then go to New York and Philadelphia for the remainder of his leave. He has been detached from the transport Lawton, on which he has served since she was placed in commission. Lieuts. Thomas H. Brown and Clayton B. Vogel arrived the first of the week with a large draft of men, to remain until the 25th, when they will sail for Pekin. Major John T. Myers, now in Washington, will arrive in time to sail in command of the detail. Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., returned last week from a short visit to Santa Barbara. Miss Lulu Irwin and her mother, Mrs. Irwin, widow of the late Rear Admiral Irwin, expect to move over to the yard next week. Miss Persons has been spending a few days at the San Francisco Naval Training Station, where she is the guest of friends. Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White has been here for examination for promotion. Mrs. White is sojourning in the mountains near San Bernardino, where she has recently been joined by her sister, Miss Van Wyck. Commander White will go South in the near future.

Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Stafford spent the Fourth at Mare Island as the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr. Capt. Arthur T. Marx, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Marx are up from the San Francisco Naval Training Station for a couple of days, guests of Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany. Captain Marx is here for duty on a board. Lieut. F. A. Udell, who was held up on his promotion on account of physical disability, and has been under treatment at the hospital here, was judged by a board which examined him yesterday not qualified for the next higher grade owing to physical disability incident to the service. He will probably be retired, in which case he and Mrs. Udell will leave shortly for their home in Washington. The severance of their connection here will be deeply regretted.

Lieut. Lee B. Purcell is taking his examination for promotion. Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee has reported for duty at the hospital. Mrs. E. L. Jones is entertaining her sister, Miss Jefferson Davis Kuydental, of Cleburne, Tex., who will remain for an extended visit. Dr. Jones's brother, Dr. A. McK. Jones, from Texas, is also visiting them. He will probably take examination for an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Navy while here.

Mrs. John F. Parker left Thursday for Berkeley, where she has taken the apartments at El Granada formerly occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Greely, who are now in San Francisco. Commander Parker is in command of the transport Lawton, and will be away for three months. Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant left yesterday for Holyoaks, Sausalito, where she will visit her mother and sisters during the ship's absence. Her mother, Mrs. William Merry, wife of Captain Merry, Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, will not join him at his post until the fall. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham left last evening for a ten days' sojourn at Hazel Creek, near Shasta, and at Shasta Springs.

The naval transport Lawton, Comdr. John F. Parker, left for the Philippines on the afternoon of the 5th, heavily laden with stores. She carried a large draft of men to relieve the short termers on the Asiatic Station. Six hundred men were

to have been taken out, but only a little over three hundred arrived in time to sail on her. It is intended to have the Buffalo ready to take her place on the trip to the Philippines if possible when she returns to the yard next time. The Buffalo is undergoing repairs here amounting to about \$185,000, chiefly by the steam engineering department. Three new boilers have been built for her. The three boilers have been removed from the transport Solace, and when they are replaced there will remain nothing but the old shells, as all the interior fittings are to be new. The Bennington's boilers will be removed, difficult work on account of the wrecked condition in which they were left by the explosion. The four new boilers will be of the locomotive marine type, such as were originally installed.

The entire construction and repair department was shut down from June 30 to July 5 for repairs to the steam and compressed air lines. The earthquake of April 18 gave them a severe shaking, resulting in many leaks. A force of fifty men were put to work, and by the 5th everything was in excellent condition. A large lay off occurred on June 30 because the steam engineering appropriation for the present month is only \$30,000. The emergency bill passed by Congress as the result of the California earthquake gave this department \$50,000 per month for May and June, thus giving many refugees an opportunity to secure employment.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 2, 1906.

We have as our guest in Manila Bay just now the Thistle, a British gunboat of 900 tons, commanded by Lieutenant Commander West. The Thistle dropped anchor by the side of Uncle Sam's boats, and was immediately made most welcome. Commander West, accompanied by his aide, has made his official calls upon our division commander, whose aide, Capt. H. Dorey, 4th Inf., received and has returned the "first call" in the absence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, also upon the Governor-General, who is being represented during his absence by the executive secretary, Mr. A. W. Fergusson. The Thistle came in a few days ago under orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, commanding the British China Squadron, from Chinese waters. Commander West is not a stranger here, as he witnessed the victory of Admiral Dewey on that memorable May 1 at Cavite.

On June 1 and the day before the Thistle was most gorgeously dressed, being decorated from stem to stern, and flying the Spanish ensign, with a British union jack on each side and a white ensign at the fore. This was all, with fireworks, bombs and skyrockets last evening, in honor of the marriage of the King of Spain. Many of the English and Spanish commercial houses in Manila are prettily decorated in honor of the occasion. To-morrow night there is to be a grand "baile" given by the Spanish and English colonies at the Casino Espanol. Numerous dinner parties and fetes are given in honor of the occasion.

The Lisum, cable transport, left Manila yesterday afternoon for a business trip to Mindanao and Jolo. Among the passengers were Mr. Frank A. Cook, Miss Cook and Master Frank, wife and family of Captain Cook, assistant commissary at Division Headquarters. The cable is to be fixed at several places, and it is expected the trip will take about seventeen days. Col. George Andrews, military secretary at Fort Santiago, is back after spending a few days at Camp Stotsenburg, the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee.

The capital in Manila has worn a deserted air the past few months on account of the "powers that be" holding forth at the "summer capital," as Baguio, Benguet, is called. During the hot season here, of March, April and May, the change to this elevated, pine-grown cool country is very desirable. The Governor-General, Henry Clay Ide, with his aide, Capt. R. H. Noble, 3d Inf., and cabinet are expected to arrive from Baguio tonight.

From all indications the rainy season insists upon being rather previous this year. Although it should not officially begin until June, so far we have already enjoyed two typhoons, much rain, lightning and thunder, with very high winds.

Major Gen. John F. Weston, Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., and Capt. Ulysses Grant McAlexander, 13th Inf., aide to General Weston, are back from a tour of inspection of the military posts of Northern Luzon. The journey lasted thirteen days, and was made in the Lisum. The following posts were visited: San Fernando, Laang, Albay, Legaspi and Sorsogon: coming home Batangas and Naic were inspected.

Major George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., who is being congratulated on receiving his majority, and has at his own request been placed on the retired list, expects to make these islands his future home. Major Ahern is Chief of the Forestry Bureau, and is very popular with everyone. Mrs. Ahern, who has been on a protracted visit in search of health in the homeland, is now en route for Manila.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., of Camp Connell, Samar, came up to Manila on the last boat and is a guest at the hospitable quarters of Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 13th Inf., at Fort William McKinley. Rival Captain Armistead is awaiting the arrival of his fiancée, who is expected on the next transport, about June 8. The young lady in question is Miss Tutt, of Honolulu, Hawaii, who is traveling here with her mother. Arrangements are being made for the wedding. Major Charles G. Starr, military secretary's office, Fort Santiago, is back from a two months' leave, spent with Mrs. Starr in China and Japan. Mrs. Starr continued on to the United States. Major Starr reports a very pleasant and interesting trip.

The 30th of May was beautifully and appropriately observed in Manila, in fact, all over the islands wherever "Old Glory" floats. At the so-called National Cemetery at Pasay, Manila, "Memorial Day" exercises were held which would do credit to Arlington, Va. Members of the G. A. R., Veteran Army of the Philippines, and Ladies' Memorial Association, all participated in this duty worthy of our nation's dead. This former barren waste of land, just beyond the district of Malate and the Land Transportation office and corral, has been transformed into a really beautiful spot, under the care and pride of Mr. Patterson, the sexton, who has planted trees and flowers, laid out walks and kept all in a first-class condition. The troops participating in the memorial exercises were: Band and two battalions, 1st Inf.; band and one battalion, 9th Cav., and the 5th Battery, Field Art., all under command of Lieut. Walter T. Dugan, 1st Inf. Major Gen. Leonard Wood was in charge of ceremonies. A committee, consisting of Comrade George Johnson, chaplain of Stotsenburg Post No. 2, and Mr. C. O. Bohanan, V. P., visited and decorated the grave of General Egbert, which is about six miles from Manila, at Malaita. A party of friends also visited the monument of General Lawton, eighteen miles away at San Mateo.

The ceremony of unveiling a monument to the memory of Major John A. Logan, jr., who was killed near San Fabian, some fifteen miles from Dagupan, that had been arranged for the 30th, had to be postponed on account of the late rains making the roads almost impassable. There are a number of the old 33d U.S. Volunteers living in Manila who will be present at the unveiling exercises. Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, a brother-in-law of the late Major Logan, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

All were grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Rucker, wife of Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., at Fort McKinley, on May 29, after a brief illness of a week. Mrs. Rucker arrived only in April, a stay of hardly five weeks, but had endeared herself to everyone with whom she came in contact. Only the week before her death Mrs. Rucker was the center of attraction at a social affair at the post. Interment will take place in the homeland, the remains going by the first transport.

May has been a very busy month with our Army stationed in the Philippines. The preliminaries in the Division Cavalry competition at Camp Stotsenburg coming first; then the carbine competition, closing with the pistol competition. The Division Infantry shoot took place at Malabanz, Mindanao, where there is an excellent range. Lieut. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf., was in charge.

One battalion of the 1st Infantry, stationed at Santa Mesa,



WHAT is the difference between a good and a bad cocktail?

Mixing—if the liquors are good.

Perfect mixing is the reason why **CLUB COCKTAILS** are always smooth and delicious. They are mixed of the finest liquors by measure—then aged. Every bottle of **CLUB COCKTAILS** proves their superiority.

Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

Seven varieties; each one delicious—of all good grocers and dealers.



G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,
 Sole Props.

Hartford New York London

Manila, since their arrival, have gone to Camp Stotsenburg; the other will follow to-day. The camp on the hill will be deserted. The civil suit, styled Tauson vs. General Weston, was adverse to the interest of Uncle Sam, the lower court deciding on a rent of 300 pesos per month for the ground and to pay all costs of the suit. The case has been appealed to a higher court. In the meantime we will move.

Archbishop J. J. Harty and Monsignor Ambrose Agius, Apostolic Delegate, have been among visitors at Baguio. It is said the Archbishop is looking for a site upon which to erect a church at this summer capital. Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey, wife of Lieutenant McCaskey, 21st Inf., of Gandara, Samar, while the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., at Fort William McKinley, was the recipient of many social attentions. Mrs. Carson gave a handsome dinner in her honor. Major Ahern was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, of which Mrs. McCaskey was guest of honor.

Forced marches and "hiking" are the order of the day and early morning hours just now. At 5 o'clock in the morning a troop of the 8th Cavalry may be seen silently riding through the deserted streets of Manila, having come from Fort William McKinley.

Capt. Harry L. Pettus, Q.M., who has done good service here in the transportation department, has been relieved and will start for the U.S. on the next transport. Captain Pettus leaves many friends made here. Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., who has just come, relieves Captain Pettus, and has been announced as assistant to officer in charge of division of transportation, Philippine Division.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 8, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall left on Friday for West Point. Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace, have as their guest Mrs. George W. Wallace, the wife of Colonel Wallace's son, a lieutenant of the 9th Infantry, and at present in the Philippines. Mrs. Wallace entertained on Thursday with a progressive euchre of eight tables. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Dean, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Lieut. and Mrs. Partridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Briand, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Broeffie, Miss McGinnis, Miss St. John, Miss Loughborough, Miss Brander, Miss Gayle, and Lieutenants McKell, Broadhurst, Russell, Reagan, Going, Lear, Cameron, Lynch, and Overton. The ladies' first prize, a white parasol, was won by Mrs. Mowry, while Mrs. Partridge carried off the lone-hand prize, a bottle of Oriental perfume. Lieutenant Briand won the gentlemen's first prize, a leather collar and cuff bag, and Lieutenant Partridge the lone-hand prize, a bridge pad.

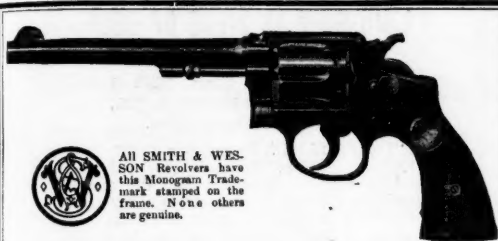
Elaborate preparations were made here for athletic events on July 4. Much to everyone's disappointment it rained steadily nearly all day and the plans had to be abandoned.

Major and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner on Wednesday last of twelve covers, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. George M. Wallace, Mrs. Drake, Miss Brander, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieutenants McKell and Broadhurst, Lieut. Matthew A. Cross returned to the post during the week, to pack up. He left on Saturday for his new station at Sandy Hook, N.J., having been transferred to the ordnance. Miss Emily Gayle has her aunt visiting her. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey gave a dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Major and Miss Gayle and their aunt and Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman are entertaining the lieutenant's sister and little girls from Buffalo.

Mrs. Leon Partridge gave a small farewell bridge party on Friday afternoon for Mrs. Eltinge. A handsome white leather handbag was presented as a guest prize, while Miss Gayle won the bridge prize, a pair of black lace mitts. Those present were Mrs. Eltinge, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Hardie, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Gayle, Mrs. Walker, Miss Brander, Miss St. John and Mrs. Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained the night of July 4 with a fan-tan party, the guests being Col. and Mrs. W. M. Wallace, Col. and Miss Hardie, Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge, Major and Mrs. Barnhardt, Major Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Dr. and Mrs. Le May, Colonel Rodman, Mrs. Clark, Miss Loughborough, Dr. Macey and Lieutenant Broadhurst. Mrs. Holliday won a Japanese bowl and plate as first prize and Mrs. Clark the consolation, a Japanese sofa pillow. Colonel Rodman won the gentlemen's first prize, a brass smoking set, and Dr. Macey the consolation, a burnt leather bill roll.

Mrs. Rigney, of Manzanillo, Cuba, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Warren W. Whitside, and expects to be here about a month.

Mrs. Leroy Eltinge left on Saturday with little Marguerite, to spend the summer at The Hague, Lake George. Captain Eltinge, having been detailed as a student officer to Fort Leavenworth, will be ordered to report at the school. Quite a little surprise was occasioned by the sudden order which came to Captain Cole, Q.M.D., sending him to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He was instructed to turn over his construction work at the post here to the post quartermaster. Their friends are sorry their detail here was so short. Miss Broeffie, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Barriger, left for her home on Friday. Lieut. Samuel Van Leer has his brother and wife, from Washington, here on a visit. Lieutenant Van Leer has been much congratulated recently upon his excellent article published in Frank Leslie's Magazine, about the training of a Cavalryman. Mr. Harold O'Connor, who was visiting his cousins, Col. and Miss Hardie, left the post on Friday. On Thursday afternoon



ALL SMITH & WESSON Revolvers have this Monogram Trade-mark stamped on the frame. None others are genuine.

without waste of ammunition

the SMITH & WESSON Revolver drops the foe in his tracks. The .38 and .44 single action five shot revolvers are made with automatic shell extractor and rebounding lock—and embody the finest SMITH & WESSON qualities of workmanship and balance. The perfect alignment of cylinders and barrel found only in SMITH & WESSON arms, is accomplished and maintained by no other makes. The genuine SMITH & WESSON is like no other even in appearance or the work it does.

Our new booklet "The Revolver" illustrates and describes each model in detail and gives instructions for target shooting by an expert. The most interesting catalogue published FREE on request.

SMITH & WESSON

89 Stock Bridge Str.

Springfield, Mass.

some of the Webb House party drove over to the post in automobiles, as the guests of Miss Hardie. They were tendered a serenade by the 15th Cavalry band.

Ladies' night at the club Friday was unusually gay, it being the last for several months. The club is to be closed while the troops are away in the field, but it is to be planned that the ladies have access to the magazines and other reading matter. Mrs. Center, of Montpelier, Vt., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel. Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Van Leer, Mr. Van Leer and Mr. Brander had a very successful fishing trip on Saturday to the mouth of the Winoski and Malletts Bay. They brought home a number of fish and quite large ones. The Misses Foster, daughters of Representative Foster, of Burlington, dined with Mrs. Ridley on Saturday and attended the hop afterwards.

The hop Saturday was unusually large. Those attending from outside the garrison were Miss Clark, Miss Strong, Miss Bingham, the Misses Foster, Messrs. Keleher and Clark from Burlington, Mr. Bogert from New York, Miss St. John from Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Leer from Washington. Quite a number who did not dance played bridge at tables provided for the purpose.

The 15th Cavalry notes with pleasure that out of the six honor graduates from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Leavenworth, the two officers who went from her last year stand: Capt. Howard R. Hickox, second; and Capt. James A. Ryan, fourth.

Mrs. Macey, with her little girl, from Fort Adams, has joined her husband, Dr. Fred Macey, who has been ordered here on temporary duty, while the troops are in the field. Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Dept., arrived Saturday to accompany the Artillery on the march to Mount Gretna, Major Clarke going with the Cavalry. Captain Jones and his wife are the guests of Mrs. Robbins. Miss Gayle entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Brander, Lieutenants McKell, Martin and Broadhurst, at a hop supper Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Walker also entertained a small party informally.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., July 10, 1906.

Miss Della Watson, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, left Saturday for her home in Athens, Ga. Miss Woodward and Mr. Holcomb, of Sparrow's Point and Lieut. C. F. Morse were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, on Sunday afternoon. Miss Maud Sadler, of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Scriven Brown left on Monday for Charlestown, V. Va., Harper's Ferry and other historical points of interest. Before returning to the post Lieutenant Brown will go to Chester, Pa., where he will attend the coming Ballard-Wallace wedding—acting as best man. Lieutenant Ballard met Miss Wallace, during the maneuvers of 1905, while the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

The second field day for the year was held on July 3. Capt. C. H. Lanza, A.C., was in charge and all the events, except the boat and swimming races, were pulled off in the morning. Capt. Godwin Ordway, A.C., Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg., and Lieut. F. H. Lincoln, A.C., acted as judges and timekeepers. Lieut. J. D. Watson, A.C., was statistical officer and Lieut. H. S. Brown, A.C., starter. All of the events were interesting, five or more competitors entering each of the thirteen. Not including four points won by Private Thomas, 40th Co., who was disqualified from competing for prizes in these events that company took forty-one points. The 21st Company came up to second place with 26 1-2 and the 103d won only 19. The relay team from the 40th Co., C.A., broke their previous record for carrying a little less than 800 yards. The new record is one minute and thirty seconds, seventeen seconds less than the old one. The team was composed of Musician Hahn and Privates Thomas (captain), Ammerman and Slee. The boat race was won by a team of five men from the 103d Co., C.A., who surprised everybody by their team work. Excepting Private Parker, 40th Co., who was disqualified in five events, Private Thomas, 21st Co., made the best showing as an all-around athlete. The band added very much to the occasion by playing during the morning events. In the evening a ball was given by the 40th Co., C.A., in the gymnasium of the new post exchange.

Fourth of July was royally celebrated at the post. In the evening after the display of fireworks the following guests were delightfully entertained by Capt. and Mrs. William Mackay Cruikshank: Col. Harry R. Anderson and daughter, Miss Anderson and Miss Ruth Anderson, and their guest, Miss E. S. Roder, of Baltimore, daughter of the late Captain Roder, U.S.A.; Capt. Godwin Ordway, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Scriven Brown and their guest, Mrs. Frederic J. von Rapp, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

Mrs. Hugh S. Brown was hostess at a delightful bridge party given on last Friday afternoon. Among the guests were: Mrs. Daniel H. Brush, wife of Colonel Brush; Mrs. S. W. Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor; Miss Meta Anderson, Miss E. S. Roder, of Baltimore, Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Mrs. Frederic J. von Rapp, of Philadelphia, in whose honor the party was given; Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Mrs. James D. Watson, Miss Della Watson, of Athens, Ga.; Mrs. William F. Morrison and the Misses Elsie and Katherine Taylor. Miss Maude Sadler and Miss Ruth Anderson made charming little maids, who assisted Mrs. Brown in serving the guests. Prizes were awarded Miss Eleanor Roder and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., the consolation prize being won by Miss Elsie Taylor. The house was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and nasturtiums. Punch was served in the den.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln gave a charming little dinner party on Friday evening last in honor of Mrs. F. J. von Rapp, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S.

Brown for the past two weeks. Bridge was enjoyed until a late hour.

Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson, two daughters and nurse, of Delaware City, Del., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln. Mrs. Jefferson is a sister of Mrs. Lincoln. Miss Florence Taylor, daughter of Col. S. W. Taylor, who has been attending the graduating exercises at West Point, returned to Howard yesterday. Miss Ruth Anderson, youngest daughter of Colonel Anderson, is spending a few days with her school chum at Warrenton, Va. Miss Eleanor S. Roder, of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Miss Anderson, has returned home. Lieut. William M. Davis left on Sunday morning for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join a battery which is to be stationed at the maneuver camp there. Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., left Monday on a two months' leave. The majority of the time will be spent at Fort Schuyler, New York, with his father, Major C. Deems, who is in command of that post. Lieut. William F. Morrison has gone to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to join a battery, to be stationed at the maneuver camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa. Mr. Hewlings, of the Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, celebrated the Fourth with Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Morrison.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., July 11, 1906.

The 23d Infantry did itself proud in the Fourth of July parade in connection with Old Home Week last Wednesday. Two battalions took part, under command of Major H. H. Benham, with Major Truitt in command of 1st Battalion, and Capt. H. L. Laubach of the 3d. The companies taking part were A, B, C, D, E, I, K, L and M, the first four being from Madison Barracks. The regimental band led the parade, and received many compliments from the vast throngs which lined the thoroughfares. Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges was the grand marshal of the parade, and among his aides were Lieuts. Fred Bury and W. H. Noble, of the depot quartermaster's department at Boston, who formerly was constructing quartermaster at this post. A battalion of militia, including infantry, cavalry and naval reserves, was a feature of the parade.

At Fort Ontario, following the parade exercises in connection with the regarrisoning of Fort Ontario were held, M. L. Wright being chairman. C. L. Knapp, Congressman from this district, was the orator of the day. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the appropriation for rebuilding the post. Hugh Hastings, New York State Historian, also made an address.

Fort Ontario was the principal objective of more than half the 25,000 visitors. On Monday, the opening day of the celebration, the monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the post cemetery was unveiled, the exercises being in charge of Fort Oswego Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. Donald MacLean, of New York, President General of the D. A. R., made the principal address, and David P. Morehouse, of Oswego, also spoke. Monday and Tuesday afterwards the two battalions gave dress parades, and the display attracted large crowds. The Old Home Week ball, given Monday night at the Armory, was attended by the officers and their ladies, and the 23d band, under Leader Majewski, played the two steps.

The 1st Battalion was encamped in the old fort. They came Saturday afternoon and returned to Madison Barracks Thursday morning.

The 3d Battalion, Cos. I, K, L and M, will leave this post for Mt. Gretna sometime during the week. Plans had been completed for leaving Tuesday morning, but the non-arrival of a number of mules shipped from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for use in drawing the transportation vans, caused a delay. About forty-five men, or fifteen per cent. of each company, will be left behind on garrison duty, with Lieut. H. H. Hall in command. The troops from this post, under Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges and Major Benham, will meet the 1st Battalion, under Major Truitt, which will leave Madison Barracks later in the week, at Whitesboro, near Utica. The combined command will march to Binghamton and there entrain for Mt. Gretna. Col. Philip Reade and the regimental staff, with the 2d Battalion, will also march to Binghamton.

Sergeant Alvin E. Moore, of Co. I, who was discharged last Saturday, received word that his father had died, leaving him \$10,000, so he reconsidered his intention to re-enlist and went home.

Lieut. W. A. Blain is field quartermaster and commissary on the march and in camp. Capt. Frank Halstead has returned from San Francisco.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 9, 1906.

July 7 ushered in the departure of the troops from this garrison for the camp near Indianapolis, Ind. The day was an ideal one for the long march. The garrison is indeed deserted, only a handful left behind. The band, the post surgeon, Major Wakeman, Chaplain Hunter, everybody marched off and away on Saturday at 7:30, about 300 men with Major Tillson at the head of the column. The entire distance to the concentration camp will be covered on foot, the troops marching about fifteen miles a day. Lieutenant Waterman preceded the troops to make preparations for them. In the absence of the battalion Capt. Joseph Castner will be quartermaster, post commissary officer, post treasurer, post librarian, officer in charge of the post schools, police officer, recruiting officer, officer of casuals, range officer and officer in charge in command of the non-commissioned staff and detachment of the Signal Corps. There is plenty of room in the post now, and a lonesome feeling reigns, since the departure of the troops. They all looked in good condition—brown as a berry—from their numerous practice marches. They wore the fresh new uniforms and made a fine appearance. The officers were mounted and the force made their first encampment at Cumminsville near Cincinnati, Ohio.

News has been received in Cincinnati of the death from dysentery of Hans von Wuesthoff, at Cavite. He was perhaps the best known enlisted man that ever served at Fort Thomas, where he was a corporal in the 6th Infantry. He wrote a hand like a copper plate and many of the records of the 6th Infantry on file at Fort Thomas were engrossed by him. The son of a German nobleman, he was expelled from Heidelberg University for participating in a duel, in which his opponent was killed. He drifted to New York and afterwards enlisted in the Army, and with credit participated in the battle of Santiago. While in the trenches there he was recognized by Count Von Droschen, the military attaché of the German army. These two had been room mates at college. While the 6th was at Fort Thomas Von Wuesthoff was often employed as interpreter, as he spoke German and French fluently.

CAMP HARTSHORNE.

Camp Hartshorne, La-Oaong, Samar, P.I., May 13, 1906.

A very brilliant reception was given here on the night of March 12 to Major Hugh D. Wise, Philippine Scouts, commanding the 8th Battalion. Major Wise and his charming wife, accompanied by his adjutant, Lieutenant Clearman, and his wife, arrived on the transport Wright from Manila. Lieut. Noah Overly, Philippine Scouts, the commanding officer at La-Oaong, with the launch met the transport out in the bay. A brass band had been engaged for the occasion, which rendered patriotic music, both going to and returning from the transport.

Upon the return of the launch at the dock a scout major's salute of two guns was fired by the post field battery, and the new commander was taken through a line of soldiers with lighted torches from the dock to the commanding officer's quarters. The street through which the party passed was also most beautifully lighted up, the color scheme being a la-Filipino-Sa-Ca-Lubig. The natives turned out in great masses to meet the party, led by the President, his staff, police and under sheriffs. Upon arrival at Lieutenant Overly's quarters Major Wise held a reception and was introduced to the principales. A light lunch was then served and dancing followed.

Some of those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Clearman, Lieut.

THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT & CHANDON WHITE SEAL

of the

Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

and Mrs. Farrow, Lieut. Boss Reese, commanding the district of Lorente de Pompono; Lieut. E. Speth, commanding the district of Tagabarian de San Vicente; Lieut. Julian De Court, commanding the district of Capigui de Concepcion; all of the Philippine Scouts; Dr. Frank C. Griffiths, contract surg., U.S.A., intelligence officer and chief surgeon of the Catubig valley and Tagabarian. Letters of regret were read from Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Abbott, also from Lieut. William Scotland Gordon, Philippine Scouts. The following was received from the Governor:

"Camp Mug Town, Malanao river, Samar, P.I., May 1, 1906.
(Sent 12 days' end in order to reach La-Oaong, on time.)
"Major Wise, La-Oaong: Regret that owing to pressing field operations I will not be able to be with you to-night. Welcome to Samar. I am glad to inform you that the situation is very quiet, and conditions well in hand in the district, if you see Commandante De-duc-duc, will you give him my best wishes; I was not able to bid him good-bye during his last visit to this town, owing to my hasty departure from here on the day of his arrival. I am also pleased to report that since my last great battle at Mugtown run, where, owing to extenuating circumstances, I was obliged to participate in two very cold plunges in the Malanao river, I have captured one obsolete carbine and one unnamed Pulajane. Nothing has been seen of the twenty-two carbines captured by the Pulajanes from the Constabulary in my battle above mentioned.

"GEO. GOV. CORREY.

"Commanding the U.S. troops and expeditionary forces in the Island of Samar."

After the reception the transport Wright sailed for Oras and Lorente, in order to take the visiting officers, Lieutenants Reese and De Court to their stations. Now that Major Wise has assumed command there will be something doing in the valley. READER.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., May 24, 1906.

The Pulajanes continue to be a source of annoyance to the peaceful inhabitants of Samar, especially in the southern part of the island. They recently burned another barrio between Paranes and Santa Rita. As a result, a detachment of Co. C, 21st Inf., in command of Lieutenant Lanza, was ordered to take the field to re-enforce Company B, now at Paranes. The departure of this detachment leaves about one-half of the regiment at Camp Connell. Lieutenant Lanza had just returned to Camp Connell from duty at Laoang, where he was ordered to proceed to Paranes. The work of pacifying and subduing the rebellious Pulajanes is slowly progressing, but several months will pass before the work can reach a successful completion and the troops can be withdrawn from the disturbed districts.

Mrs. G. Palmer and her daughter, Alice, are at present enjoying a trip on the transport Seward, and are visiting several stations in the islands. They have been gone about two weeks and expect to return next Saturday. Among the passengers on the Seward, who made a brief visit at this post, was Chaplain Griffiths, of the 4th Cavalry. He was en route to Manila, taking advantage of a short leave. Mrs. Boyle, with two of her children, is making Camp Connell her present home. Mrs. Boyle is the mother of Lieutenant Boyle, of the Philippine Scouts, who is at present stationed in the Gandara valley.

Lieut. J. B. Woolnough returned last Friday from attendance at the division Infantry rifle competition. The final shoot of the division Infantry team took place on May 3, and the 21st Infantry is well represented in the team as follows: Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey appears fifth on the list, with 787 points; Aprian tenth with 768; Grover Combs fifteenth with 760; Love twenty-second with 743, and Kelley twenty-seventh with 735. At the close of the competition Lieutenant McCaskey took advantage of a short leave and went to Manila to join Mrs. McCaskey, who has been visiting there for some time. They expect to return to Camp Connell next Saturday. Lieutenant Bennett was detailed on division pistol competition at Camp Stotsenburg.

Captain Armistead left yesterday for a short visit in Manila. Capt. T. Moore expects to go to Manila on the next trip of the Seward. During the absence of Lieutenant McCaskey, Chaplain Osewaarde has had charge of the post exchange and Lieutenant Kitts is in command of Company E, during the absence of Lieutenant Bennett. General Buchanan, the department commander, visited Camp Connell for a few hours yesterday.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 11, 1906.

Massachusetts militiamen are going into camp by regiments and battalions this summer, the 8th Infantry now at Framingham, the First Corps of Cadets at Hingham, the Second Corps at Boxford, and a battalion of the Corps of Coast Artillery at Fort Rodman. Governor Guild and staff, together with several ladies, went to Hingham Tuesday, going by water from Nahant in Major Charles Hayden's steam yacht, thence by autos to the camp ground near the home of ex-Secretary Long. Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Edmunds, M.V.M., retired, Mrs. Edmunds and many ladies were on hand Governor's Day. Regular army officers, too, have been in evidence. Capt. Robert C. Davis, U.S.A., 17th Inf., has reported to Adj. Gen. Frye for duty with the State militia until Aug. 1. The Mayflower comes to the Boston Navy Yard to fit up for Santo Domingo, where she joins the sixth division of the Atlantic fleet.

The Massachusetts Naval Brigade go on the Brooklyn Saturday for a cruise, in command of Capt. George R. H. Buffington. About 550 are to go, some on the cruiser Maryland, now here. They return July 21. M. H. B.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic cleansing agent and preservative. Contains nothing injurious.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lieutenant Colonel Masahito-Katsi-Mura says of the Japanese methods: "In the fighting line one man out of every two fires, his comrade at his side makes a hole in the earth for them both. Our soldier is more agile than those in other armies, and can dig in a kneeling position. Thus he presents but a small target, and without being too much exposed to bullets continues his mole-like work until within a short distance of the enemy. The troops that follow find ready-made cover. This earth cover extends over the whole field of battle. We therefore do not need strong reserves. In Germany the reserve support the attack. Spade work still remains a characteristic of the defense. In the attack it is only employed at night, when men can dig standing up. We, on the contrary, who can dig in a kneeling or lying down position, prefer to use the spade by day. If the enemy makes a counter-attack he cannot do us much harm unless he brings his artillery into action."

A new method of exploding mines by means of acoustic waves is reported. The method is based on the proposition that when a disc, free to turn about its diameter, is placed in the interior of a cylindrical resonator and the fundamental note sounded, the disc will place itself in a plane perpendicular to the cylinder. By causing the turning disc to complete an electric circuit a mine can be exploded by means of a signal given by a siren on a warship, tuned to the same note as the resonator. The apparatus is described in the Technische Rundschau. It is a pity that this was not invented before Alden tried to blow down Fort Fisher with gunpowder during the Civil War.

A writer in the English paper called Motor Traction proposes that the army authorities shall enter upon the use of motor vehicles upon a much greater scale for moving large forces rapidly. Special vehicles can be constructed, whereby, say 1,000 men might be enabled to strike a blow a hundred miles from their base and return within little more than twenty-four hours.

It is now announced that the First Squadron of the French navy will consist of the Suffren, Iéna, République, Patrie, Saint Louis and Gaulois, with the armored cruisers Jules Ferry, Léon Gambetta and Victor Hugo. The Second Squadron, which is to be in full commission only half the year, will consist of the battleships Masséna, Carnot, Jauréguiberry, Charles Martel, Bouvet and

Charlemagne, with the armored cruisers Gloire, Condé and Admiral Aube. Instead of there being a squadron of old battleships, including the Formidable, Amiral Baudin and Devastation, there will be two divisions of armored cruisers, the first under a vice admiral, comprising the Montcalm, Gueydon and Dupetit-Thouars, and the second under a rear admiral, consisting of the Marseillaise, Jeanne d'Arc, and Dupuy de Lôme, the latter division being in full commission only during six months in each year.

In a recent address at the Hotel Cecil in London Dr. Miller Maguire, who makes a specialty of military criticism, said that the military code was based on the idea that officers were fools, sergeants knaves, and privates ruffians. Their treatment had been most capricious, but there was no redress, and the Army Council could toss the career of officers about as in a game of battledore and shuttlecock. After arguing that military law was the very embodiment of illegality, Dr. Maguire characterized as fantastic whims the orders as to clothing, declared that discipline was a misleading phrase, and that military education had been for years one series of blunders.

The Sydney Bulletin has the following: "The British Admiralty is said to be very much annoyed with its Asiatic ally. The said plucky little person, it appears, sent a request for copies of the plans of the new British battleship Dreadnought, the greatest fighting machine on the globe, and embodying a whole lot of valuable secrets and inventions. The Admiralty was rrs enough to forward the same with full particulars. Having studied these, the Japs have now decided upon building a new battleship, which they reckon will be a Dreadnought with improvements. Expecting a return of the idiocy which it had itself perpetrated, the British Admiralty sent along a note to Japan, requesting it to forward plans of its latest venture in naval architecture, in order that Britain might have the advantage of them. But the suave little brown ally wasn't taking any. His reply was so long delayed that another letter was sent, shaking him up, upon which he replied that the postal arrangements were very bad, or something to that effect. Having read his diatribe against the post-office, Britain forwarded a sympathetic message, respectfully adding, 'What about that warship?' Japan took further time to consider, and said that the man who looked after warships was away at present. With that bull-dog pertinacity which has placed it in the forefront of the nations, Britain sent along still another note, saying, 'Please send those plans by return post,' and having no further excuse handy, Japan cast off all disguise and retorted, though with much gracious circumlocution, that it would see Britain hanged first. Then Japan was reminded that Britain had given the Dreadnought plans the first time of asking, and Japan replied in effect, 'More fool you,' with some strange characters in the corner, which were understood to be remarks about 'white trash.' The result was, everybody in the Admiralty building in London was calling everybody else names, and everybody else was gesticulating wildly, and asking, 'Well, what could I do, old chap?' One would like to hear what the Admiralty has to say to this."

A German military writer calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding all modern improvements in the facilitating of communication and locomotion, it has not been possible to diminish the need for horses in the cavalry and artillery divisions. On the contrary, the supply of horses, so far as Germany is concerned, is falling short of the demand, and the demand for horses even in non-military pursuits grows rapidly.

LIMB RAW AS PIECE OF BEEF.

Suffered For Three Years With Itching
Humor—Cruiser Newark, U.S.N.,
Man Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered with humor for about three years off and on. I finally saw a doctor and he gave me remedies that did me no good, so I tried Cuticura when my limb below the knee to the ankle was as raw as a piece of beef. All I used was the Cuticura Soap and the Ointment. I bathed with Cuticura Soap every day, and used about six or seven boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was thoroughly cured of the humor in three weeks, and haven't been affected with it since. I use no other Soap than Cuticura now. H. J. Myers, U.S.N., U.S.S. Newark, New York, July 8, 1905."

STATIONS OF THE ARMY. DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A. in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Col. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. I ordered to sail from Manila July 10 for station at Ft. Omaha, Neb.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

Well that depends; if it pertains to typewriters and the name is

UNDERWOOD

It means writing in sight, the best, the most up-to-date, the most complete typewriter ever constructed. It means for those who use it a saving of 25 per cent. in time. It means better work and more of it. It means a typewriter and tabulator for one price. It means the most perfect mechanical construction. It means strength, a light touch, a quick response—in fact everything that goes to make a perfect typewriter.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO
241 Broadway New York.

DESIGNS FOR BATTLESHIPS.—The Navy Department invites the attention of competent naval constructors in the United States to the opportunity afforded by the Act of Congress (Public No. 336), to submit plans and specifications for a battleship. Preliminary plans will be received under seal on November 1, 1906, which preliminary plans, with the attendant specifications, shall show the displacement, draft, and dimensions of the battleship proposed and the speed and estimated cost and likewise within what time completed plans and specifications for the construction of such vessel will be furnished, if desired by the Department, and finally, what amount will be deemed by the said constructor just and equitable compensation for the said preliminary and the said completed plans, should the same or either of the same be paid for by the Department in accordance with the terms of the statute aforesaid. A copy of the Departmental circular on the subject will be sent on request addressed to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy.

EVERY GOLD LION

Cocktail tastes like that ideal Cocktail that you make yourself when you have every ingredient right and to your hand. Only there's—no trouble.

GOLD LION Cocktails

(ready to serve) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin and the American.

Of all Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Makers New York

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,
BOSTON.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL. Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco

THE UNIFORM QUALITY OF

Highland Brand EVAPORATED CREAM

is due to the scientific treatment to which the milk is subjected during the process. We are confining our business to the production of "Evaporated Cream" and to nothing else. Hence we are able to concentrate our minds on this one thing and to this fact our success is largely due.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co.,
HIGHLAND, ILL.

Originators and largest producers of Evaporated Cream.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS

BOUND IN CLOTH, 50c.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, New York

Simple Ailments

neglected may grow deadly. A handy remedy to have in Farm Home is

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury, Itches on the Skin, and Irregularities Incident to Women.

The "Little Doctor" of the service.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your druggist does not keep them.

WHITE CAP DEVICE

Postpaid - 75c.

S. N. MEYER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,

41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

PATENTS

Secured promptly and with special regard to the legal protection of the invention

Hand Book for Inventors sent upon request.

Specialty: Military Inventions

Department of explosives in charge of former examiner of explosives U. S. Patent Office.

Department of military equipment in charge of a retired officer U. S. A.

SHEPHERD & PARKER, Solicitors of Patents

273 Dietz Bldg. Washington, D. C.

M. F. SELTZ,
Civic Tailor and Draper,
1532 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
 6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.
 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
 10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
 13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.
 15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

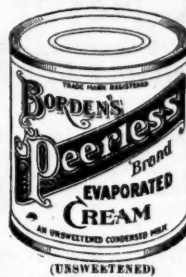
Battery and Station.
 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.
 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.
 5th. Manila, P.I.
 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
 8th. Manila, P.I.
 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
 13th. Manila, P.I.
 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 Battery and Station.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.
 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 4th. Jackson Bks., La.
 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.
 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.
 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.



BORDEN'S
EAGLE
 Condensed
MILK
 Perfectly
 Solve The
 Milk
 Question.
PEERLESS
 Evaporated-
CREAM
 ALL CONDITIONS. ALL CLIMATES. ALL AGES.
 Est. 1857 BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York
 Leaders of Quality



63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
 91st. Jackson Bks., La.
 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Davis, Alaska; G and H, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska. Ordered from Alaska to station as follows: Hqrs., band, 2d Battalion, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; 1st and 3d Battalions at Fort Wright, Wash.
 4th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
 5th Inf.—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 7th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.
 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert,

Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 21st Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
 23d Inf.—Manila, P.I.
 24th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex. Will take station in July, 1906, as follows: Hqrs., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; one battalion at Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; one battalion at Ft. Brown, Tex.
 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas. The companies at Ft. McIntosh and Brown will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston when relieved in July, 1906, by companies of the 25th Infantry.
 26th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 27th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
 29th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

U. S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 1st Lieut. A. A. Maybach, A. C., commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.
 COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

HOTELS

LOWNEY'S COCOA
 The Delicious Full Flavor of Lowney's distinguishes it from all other cocoas.
 The natural product of the choicest cocoa beans, and free from dyes, adulterants and chemical "treatments."
 Finest made anywhere at any price.
 The Lowney Receipt Book Free.
 THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO., BOSTON.

New York City.
THE BRESLIN
 Broadway-29th St.
 NEW YORK.
 Rooms \$2.00 a day up
 Room and bath \$2.50 a day up.
 Suites arranged to suit any need.
 Absolutely fire-proof, built of the latest fire-proof construction.
 Write for descriptive pamphlet.
 In the restaurant prices are high enough to provide the best of everything and low enough to satisfy any reasonable diner.
 The Breslin
 Broadway-29th St. New York
 The Breslin Hotel Co., Prop.

New York City.
MANSION HOUSE
 Brooklyn Heights.
 Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.
 Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
 J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.
 St. Louis, Mo.
USONA HOTEL
 Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.
 ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
 Special attention given to Army and Navy people.
 F. M. WHITE, Manager.
 Washington, D. C.
EBBITT HOUSE
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
 H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.
 Philippine Islands.

Philippine Islands.
SECRETS OF OUR SUCCESS
 We buy direct from the Manufacturers and sell at a reasonable profit.
 Our goods are all new and up-to-date.
 We do not allow goods sold over our counters to be misrepresented.
 We mark all our goods in plain figures and charge the same price to all.
 You should consider our secrets, when you have needs in the jewelry line.
HEACOCK & CO.
 McCullough Building
 Up Stairs
CLARKE'S
 CANDIES AND ICE CREAM.
CATERERS
 Post Exchange Supplies.
 2 Escolta, Manila.
CASTLE BROS. WOLF & SONS
 SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 18-28 Plaza del P. Moraga,
 MANILA, P. I.
 San Francisco, Cal., 321-323 Davis St.
 The Oldest and Greatest Military Supply House in the Philippines.
ALFREDO ROENSCH & CO.
 Branch houses at Iloilo. 65-67 ESCOLTA, Manila.

PENSIONS
 Send for "Points on Pensions" and "Inventors' Primer."
 Established 1864.
 Contingent fees.
PATENTS
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Atty's.,
 818 14th St., WASHINGTON, D.C.
 BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND DETROIT.

THE NEW GRAND
 Broadway and 81st Street, New York.
 "In the Centre of Everything."
 500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.
 Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.
 Moderate Prices.
 HURLBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurlbert, Pres.
HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
 Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.
 Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
 Accessible to all theatres and dept stores.
 European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33d St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

ARMY AND NAVY HOTEL
 First-class family Hotel, situated on the beach, in Malate. Cool, healthy, clean and homelike. Meals best in the Philippines. American management.
 545 Calle Real, MANILA, P.I.
BAY VIEW HOTEL
 MANILA, P. I.
 HEADQUARTERS FOR ARMY AND NAVY
 E. M. Barton, Prop.
FERRY'S SEEDS Best Flowers
 Finest Vegetables.

GROCERIES AND BEVERAGES
 Importacion directa de Europa y America.
LA ISLA DE CUBA
 Telefono No. 50. Carriedo, Nos. 56 y 58.
 P.O. Box No. 470.
 Mineral Waters, Patent Medicines and Supplies for Post Exchanges.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld. Manila
PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
 93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
 By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.

A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the
Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and

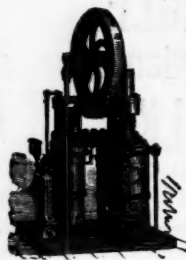
Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West, Montreal, P.Q.
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

450 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 40th St., NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

CRANE'S NAVY GOODS

REGULATION BUTTONS—CAPS—SHOULDER MARKS, ETC.

Tel. 657 Madison. 13 WEST 27th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

Branch Offices: 256 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK CITY, 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past Thirty years.

RICHARD SPRINGE, Leavenworth, Kas.

MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE Uniforms, DISTRIBUTOR of all Military Equipments

IN THE WEST, AND DEALER IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS

All MAIL ORDERS will be promptly filled.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

OFFICIAL DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-somely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth the price is 50 cts.

DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS, bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 75 cents. This costs but a trifle more than the volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in preference as it will solve many perplexities for the student of the Drill.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents: bound in leather, 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.

We also have for sale, sent by mail, prepaid, at prices named:

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS. Bound in cloth, 50 cents.

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS, bound in leather, \$1.

ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

MELACHRINO

(M. MELACHRINO & CO., CAIRO.)

EGYPTIAN CIGARRETTES

Made only of extra fine quality, in three sizes, at 20, 25, and 30 cents. M. Melachrino & Co. are purveyors and supply all the Courts and Embassies, also 120 Clubs and 360 Regimental Messes throughout Europe.

By Appointment to

The R. H. Lord Kitchener, The Khedivial Club,
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, The Khedivial Family,
H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, The Italian Government,
H. E. the Governor of Bombay, The Austrian Government,
The Hungarian Government.

Samples and Price-List upon Application

M. MELACHRINO & CO. 8 WEST 29th STREET NEW YORK



Gold Medal Camp Bed No. 1.

Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

Gold Medal Camp Furniture is Standard in the U.S. Army and Navy. Our Cots, Chairs No. 3, Tables No. 7, Portable Folding Bath Tubs, Mosquito Bar Frames, etc., have all been adopted as standards. Our catalogue FREE.

The Standard of Excellence



A Symbol of Quality

Our registered Trade-Mark covering THE CELEBRATED C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL corresponds to the Sterling Stamp on Silver, as the United States Government Survey has made it THE STANDARD FOR GRADING ALL STEAM FUEL.

C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS

Is The Only American Coal that has been officially indorsed by the Governments of Great Britain, Germany and Austria, and is the favorite Fuel with the United States Navy, which has used it almost exclusively for many years.

Best Bunker Coal Known

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

SOLE AGENTS

C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL

MAIN OFFICE—Arcade Building, 1 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES:

1 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 126 State St., Boston, Mass.
Citizens' Bank Building, Norfolk, Va. Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. Terry Building, Roanoke, Va.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:

Hull, Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C., England.



"Officers" \$33.00 to \$20.00.



The Puttee per pair \$6.50 to \$2.00

WHITMAN SADDLES

We are specialists in the manufacture and importation of everything for the saddle horse from "SADDLE TO SPUR" and in the equipping of Military Organizations as well as the building of saddles for individual requirements. We have the most complete plant in the world for turning out any style of saddle, ladies' or gents', from tree to finished saddle.

Special discount to U.S. Army officers and military organizations.

Illustrated catalogue free.

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WHITMAN SADDLE CO.,

106B Chambers St.,

New York City.



Latest Regulation (solid nickel.)

FINANCIAL

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
ONE YEAR - PER
4½ Per Cent ANNUM
SEMI-ANNUALLY
Total issue limited by law to an amount not exceeding one quarter of Capital Stock paid in, in CASH
\$100. \$500. \$1,000.
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO
186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y. NEAR BOROUGH HALL
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$1,300,000.00

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,300,000
Collections, allotments and transfers for Army and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.

INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.

THE Real Estate Trust Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits 1,500,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT DRAW INTEREST.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK,
Washington, D. C.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.